PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,003—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S. S. "THAMES," SAILING on the 21st May, the LAUNCH to Convey Passengers to the Homeward Mail Steamer will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER, at 3 P.M. every FRIDAY.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	F. R. Dowell	21st May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	W. J. Nantes	28th "
SHANNON	4262	F. Crewe	4th June.
R.I. COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I. INDIA	8400	R. F. Briscoe	25th "
SHANNON	4262	F. Crewe	2nd July.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5984	L. H. Moulle	9th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th "
P.I. PENINSULAR	5987	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4262	E. Crewe	30th "
R.I. BRITANNIA	6625	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4706	T. F. Creery	13th "
R.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4262	E. Crewe	27th "
R.I. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhin to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will be prior at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 15th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Reilen	4,351	1st June.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,269	12th June.

The S.S. VINDOBONA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

For either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 645

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., calling at their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	G. Wallachnig	4,766	21st May 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 17, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. Doo BALDUINO ..... 27th May 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 195.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 990.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SYDNEY	4,252	Ambert	11th June.
NATAL	4,064	C. Chevalier	8th July.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, to the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on the 27th May, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about 25th May.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 25th May.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,963 tons, on or about 21st May.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,152 tons, on or about 22nd May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 1st June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th May, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,132	5th June.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 18th May, 1897.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,264	On or about the 31st July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6 May, 1897. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS GRINDLAY & Co.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

SILVER GOODS.
TRADE MARK
--ELECTRO-PLATE--
SILVER AND GOLD
--JEWELLERY--
HIGHEST QUALITY,
NEWEST DESIGNS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA. MAHABLESHWAR.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOK BY CAPT. MAHAN RS. 36-0.

THE LIFE OF NELSON THE EMBODIMENT OF THE SEA POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN.—With 12 Battle-Plans, 8 Lithographic Maps, and about 20 Photogravure Plates, 2 vols. gilt top.

Captain's Mahan's works on the Influence of Sea-Power have received official recognition from the Goverament of the United States and Great Britain—the War and Navy Departments of the United States having purchased a large edition for use in the service and ship libraries, and the British Government having supplied the Books to the cruising ships of the Royal Navy. German and French translations have appeared.

FARTHEST NORTH.—Being the Narrative of the Voyage and Exploration of the 'Fram,' 1893—96, and the Fifteen Months' Sledge Expedition. By Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Johansen. With an Appendix by Otto Sverdrup. Colonial Edition, 2 Vols. Bound in Cloth, Rs. 5.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S
SPECIAL CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
GUARANTEED 10 AND 15 PER CENT. PUREST ACID. NEUTRAL BASE.
Per Tin, As. 8, 2-3 lb. boxes, 10 p.c., Rs. 2-0; 15 p.c., Rs. 3-0.
SPECIAL TERMS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!
ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—			Cash Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50 with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra do.	50 do.	"	9	0
Isabels do.	50 do.	"	7	8
Exquisitas do.	50 do.	"	7	0
Princessas (small size) do.	50 do.	"	5	0
Little Devils do.	50 do.	"	3	0
Club Londres do.	100 do.	"	7	0
Nuevo Habano Especial do.	100	"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100	"	6	8
Habano 2A do.	100	"	4	8
Cartado 1A do.	100	"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,
BOOTMAKERS,
BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIALITES.

RUSSIA LEATHER. LACE BOOTS, Rs. 20 Cash.
HORSE HIDE. LACE BOOTS, Rs. 15-12 Cash.
POLO CALF. RIDING BOOTS, Rs. 40 Cash.
BEST WORKMENSHIP.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VITAL INVIGORATOR gives the strength necessary to enable the body to resist the attack of Disease, and may be relied upon to produce the happiest effect in nearly every case.

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.
Admittedly the BEST TONIC and RESTORER of VITAL ENERGY IN INDIA.
KEEP IT ALWAYS READY.
Rs. 3 per bottle.

TONIC for everyday use. HIGHLY EFFECTIVE yet PERFECTLY HARMLESS: stimulating, yet NOT a PEG.

A Nerve Food replacing waste, bracing the nervous system, renewing energy and restoring the faded faculties to their normal strength and vigour.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S Compound Fluid Extract of SARSAPARILLA, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 per bottle.

KEMP'S IODIZED Compound Fluid Extract of SARSAPARILLA, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4-0 and Rs. 7-8 per bottle.

THE PUREST, THE SWEETEST, THE FRESHEST.
FAR SUPERIOR to any EXTRACTS IMPORTED.
KEMP'S 2 EXTRACTS OF FINEST JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

HOLD THE PALM against all competition, as the simplest, safest, yet most effective remedies for all complaints arising from impurity or poverty of THE BLOOD. The Iodized Extract is a certain preventive of Boils if taken during the Hot Weather.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SEXAGENARY
WATCHES
FOR
LADIES
COMMEMORATIVE
OF
HER
MAJESTY'S
DIAMOND
JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
OF
BOMBAY & POONA.
HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES, in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for
PRESENTATION PURPOSES,
Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases
FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.
JUBILEE WATCHES.
WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.
Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.
Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAT DEPARTMENT.
JUST ARRIVED,

FELT HATS.	STRAW HATS.	SOFT CAPS.
FROM Rs. 6-8.	Rs. 3-8.	FROM Rs. 3.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

DERMINA! DERMINA!!
WHAT is it! It is the only infallible cure for DHOBI-ITCH RINGWORM, and all PARASITICAL affections of the SKIN.
In using BEYNON'S "DERMINA" there is no Pain, no Dirt, no Greasy matter, no stained Clothing. No failure, but an Elegant, Clean, Painless, nicely scented liquid. It is immaterial how long-standing the Skin affection, DERMINA acts thoroughly.
ONE RUPEE PER BOTTLE.
BEYNON & CO. (SOLE PROPRIETORS.
OPPOSITE "WATSON'S HOTEL."
BOMBAY, and at POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "RUFFORD HALL"

ARRIVED ON 20TH MAY 1897.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th May, 1897.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL at BYCULLA and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, FORT, will be RE-OPENED, on TUESDAY, the 8th June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., Bombay time.

THOMAS H. GREIG,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 19th May, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE
TO SEASON TICKET HOLDERS.

THE ARRANGEMENT TEMPORARILY made for the issue of SEASON TICKETS to Passengers residing at Andheri and Malad has been discontinued, and all Season Tickets between Church Gate and the above-mentioned Stations will in future be issued from the General Office of the Company.

D. FF. POWELL,
Acting Traffic Manager.

General Office, Bombay, 20th May, 1897.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4

Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE PARSI MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Association, will be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobie talao, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 22nd May, 1897, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business:—

(1.) To receive and adopt the Managing Committee's Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made up to 31st December, 1896.

(2.) To elect Members of the Managing Committee in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

(3.) To confirm the appointments made in the Managing Committee.

(4.) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remunerations.

By Order of the Managing Committee,

ASPUNDIARJI BURJORJI PUNTHAKI,
Assistant Secretary.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

—TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— —MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1893 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Clear and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality. Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, who carry the day in every contest.

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A COMFORTABLE and refined HOME for few Gentlemen. Excellent position, open to sea-breeze. Apply "B. B.," care of this Office.

ENGLISH LADY desires to BOARD with a nice Family, not Bombay. Advertiser up country. Address "X. B.," care of this paper.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead tined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

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JUST RECEIVED, a few BIJOU ORCHESTRAN ORGANS or P. R. Organs with 4 Music Rolls and case complete, Rs. 175. A powerful Hand Organ, suitable for Dance or Meeting Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-8; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AVAILABLE at BANGALORE Comfortable BOARD and LODGING. Terms Moderate. Apply Mrs. A. WITTS, Alexandra House, Alexandra Road.

FOR SALE.—Pair of Grey ARABS (late Dr. Musser's) English HARNESS and English LANDAU with Rubber Tyres. All in good condition. A first class turnout. Lowest price Rs. 2,250. Owner gone to England. Apply to "N. B." care of this office.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1893, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the best situated and very comfortable HOTEL in Matheran. Detached Bungalows for Families and commodious Bedrooms are still available for the Hot Season. All Home comforts provided. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated. Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been very nearly the whole of India, but I have seldom come across a more attentive and genial Proprietor as Mr Pestonji. I have been very pleased with his attention and had everything to wish. I almost regret to leave the Hotel.—P. SUBRAMONEY IYR, Solicitor, High Court, Madras.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Annas 8 each. &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 16 per year, including Postage.

ROOM WANTED.—Spacious ROOM with BATHROOM in Fort.—Apply to "C," care of this Office.

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FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells of Headment of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....As for Batliwalla's Arnica Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. PATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 as pkt. Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

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ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.—Above Whiteaway and Laidlaw's. The Finest, Coolest and most Luxurious STUDIO in India.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS earnestly invite an inspection of their High Class portraits, permanent platino types, highly finished enlargements, and their celebrated series of views of India. Prices on Application. N.B.—Hydraulic Lift always available for Visitors.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, no other cries. Oh!!! I have been using since 40 years!

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed dignts with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mankantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auctionat No. 15, Victoria Mansion, Ripon Road, Byculla, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glasses and crockery, cottage piano by Soundy and Co., made expressly for the climate of India. Auto-harp pictures, lamps, etc., the property of the late MR. R. JOHNSTON, of the Chamber of Commerce.

The property is on view.

Our Weekly Sale will be held on TUESDAY, the 25th instead of Monday, the 24th instant, the latter being a public holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of a gentleman, consisting of teak and blackwood house-hold furniture, such as sofas, chairs and easy chairs, sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, meat-safe, marble table and teapoys, ottoman, glass cupboard, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, dressing glass, pictures, lamps, etc.

2 ebonized cottage pianos in good order
1 mahogany grand cottage piano by Soundy and Co.
14 Boxes choice Swiss cigars.

On account of the concerned.—

1 case imitation jewellery.

By order of Messrs. H. Joksey and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Purshotum Kalianjee—

41 cases white dorias and damask.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Hurdwari Rameshwar:—

15 cases white dorias.

AT 3 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand brougham,
1 serviceable office-shigram.
1 Whizz Road Racer bicycle with pneumatic tyres.
1 Crypto geared-bicycle, new, with pneumatic tyres.
1 English doz-cart with hood,

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 25 BUNDLES COPPER SHEETS.

On TUESDAY next, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Aga Mahomedally Khasani—

Per s. s. Afghanistan, to Bushire.

A. C. P. 125 E. T. and Co.—1-25—25 bundles copper sheets, 4ft. by 4ft. weighing 6 tons, 6 cwts., 1 qr., 13lbs.

Delivery of the goods to be taken by the purchaser at Bushire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Pope Hall," opposite Muzagon Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, fancy cane sofas and chairs, a collection of choice garden plants, etc., the property of J. F. FLEWKER, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Causeway, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. J. C. Stewart, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. J. C. Stewart and Co., consisting of pieces of tweed, flannel, serge and other cloth, ready-made coats, trousers and suits, collars, neckties and scarves, buttons, glass-door cupboards, chairs, writing desk, counter, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF LAND AT WADALA IN SEWREE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th prox., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Balerishna Rowjee Fadte and Bapoojee Gungadhar Fadte, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narayen Bhowjee Patell and Narayen Narayen Patell, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage in the Mori character, dated the 19th day of December, 1892, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of ground, situate at Wadala in Sewree, in the suddistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,709 square yards or thereabouts, being portion of a larger piece of ground known by the name of Navar Bavin, admeasuring 6,760 square yards, and registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 212, 91, 48, and 31, new Nos. 15116-14223, and new survey Nos. 18/19, 23/7-7-9-10-308, Collector's old Nos. 124, 127, new No. 14826, new Survey Nos. 17-2/67-6, 6-11-12-2308, and bounded on the east partly by the ground of Boodhia Aitwar, partly by the ground of Gunoo Sammatia, partly by the ground of Lakhoo Amboo and partly by the ground of Gunoo Gopal Matra, on the west by the Sewree road, and on the north and south by the ground of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT SEWREE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th prox., at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Balkrishna Rowjee Fadte and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Waman Narrayen Patell in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage in Mori character, dated the 25th day of July 1897, the following properties viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece of ground together with the chawl standing thereon situate at Sewree, containing by admeasurement 511 and one third square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Sewree Road, on the north by the property of Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, on the west by the property of Manekjee Bomanjee, and on the south partly by the ground of Indoo Boodaji, and partly by the ground of Dawjee Baloo Patel.

Secondly.—All that piece of Government vacant ground, situate at Sewree, containing by admeasurement 325 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 61, new No. 1454 and new survey Nos. 16/11 2/7 and 8-2981 and bounded on the east partly by the property of Damool Bendoo Matra, and partly by the property of Nursoo Luxuman, on the west by the Sewree Road, on the north by the property of Gunoo Gopal Matra, and on the south by the property of Narayen Withoo Patell.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st May, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES

at Dhobie Talao, known as the Dhobie Talao Market, and other adjoining Buildings.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Datoobhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Haji Mahomed Hajee Oosman, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage, dated the 14th March, 1893, the following valuable landed properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground, together with the messuages, chawls shops and stables and other buildings standing thereon, known by the name of Dhobie Talao Memon Bazar, situate, lying and being at Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 2,970 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 176, new No. 1531, old survey Nos. 2-4, 22, 23, new survey Nos. 82, 68 and 202, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward Nos. 2382, 2345, 2331A 2332, 2339, 2337, 2347, 2335, 2338, 2340, 2381, 2341-42, 2343, 2063, 2062, 2323-25, 2341, 2-16, 2344, 2061, 2336, 2344, Street Nos. 101, 103 105, 2745, 99, 47, 19, 51, 61, 21, 23, 25, 24, 30, 50, 90, 91, 93, 95, 97, 55, 60, 64, 68, 41, 72, 74, 82, 64, 48, 7-5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 29 (3), 17, 19, 56, 58, 59, 7, 3, 5, 87, 89, 4, 25, and which said property is bounded as follows:—On towards the north by Parsee new Agiary, on the south by the properties of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Babajee Vithoba Moray, Pestonjee Cowasjee Choksey, an Narayen Bhowjee, on the west by Trinity Chapel Street, and on the east by Girgaum Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground, situate, lying and being at Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort, together with a range of chawls and other buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 638 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 210, new No. 1786, old survey No. 20, new survey No. 8253, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward C. No. 2378-79, 2464, 245, 2465, 7-50, Street Nos. 79, 83, 0 (2) (3), 48, 30, and which said property is bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the properties of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Babajee Vithota, Pestonjee Cowasjee Choksey, and Narayen Bhowjee, on the south by the properties of Mahomed Hajee Sulleman, Chintoo Chapwalla, Balerishna Sazba, Parsee Agiary, and Homanjee Cowasjee Curseljee Daly, on the west by Trinity Chapel Street, and on the east by Girgaum Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordass, Dharamsey, and Cama, solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 21st May, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LARGE TREES FOR REMOVAL.

By order of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, M. W., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., in the compound of the Bombay Defences Yard at Mazagon, a lot of large and small trees.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF MARKET STALLS AND MARKET LAMPS, EMPTY K.-OIL BOXES, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., at the Pultan Road, Municipal Workshop's Storeyard (near the Crawford Markets), consisting of 18 market lamps, with kerosine funts and iron brackets, and at 2-15 p.m. on the Municipal ground in the front of the Pinjrapole, consisting a lot of the materials of the stalls removed from the temporary market at Pinjrapole, and at 3-30 p.m. at Tardeo Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, a lot of empty K.-oil boxes with tins.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, splendid piano by Schiedmayer (nearly new), harmonium, cottage piano by Kirkman, aquarium (tapestry screen (Bombay Saw Mills) rich oil painting, fancy door curtains, hall carpet, mattings, beautiful table ornaments and vases, glass porcelain and plated ware, copper utensils, stylish victoria (nearly new and made to order), brougham, serviceable horse (mare) birds, plants, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction at "Storm Hall," next to the Bhandarwada Reservoir, (opposite to Sir J. Jungalow) Managon, the whole of the above handsome suits of drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, &c., &c., the property of JOHN HEWSON, Esq., C.E.

Catalogues will be published.

Particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st May, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under the consent decree made in suit No. 559 of 1891, where one Vanmalidas Hargovandas is plaintiff and Tribhowandas Hurrnekhund and Pranjeewandas Tribhowandas and Lukhmidas Tribhowandas Hurrnekhund, the minor sons of the first defendant, Tribhowandas Hurrnekchund, are defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Oak Lane, in Medows Street, within the Fort, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, fronting the said lane to the front side thereof, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-two square yards and two-thirds of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house and premises of Bomanjee Nanabhoy, on the east by Medows Street, on the south by the Oak Lane aforesaid, and on the west by the premises of Nowrojee Rustomjee, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 11, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CHEMICAL APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS IMPORTANT FOR SCHOOLS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

3 cases chemical apparatus and chemicals, consisting of a set of Roscoe's apparatus, Davy's safety lamp, Cavendish's eudiometer, air pump, Magdelburg's hemispheres, apparatus for linear expansion of solid chemicals for Roscoe's set.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at old Kazi street, Chunkla, next to Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Bros., the remaining stock-in-trade of Peeroo Dossa, Esq., closing his business, consisting of teak and blackwood French-polished, dining, drawing, bed and office-room furniture, dining tables, dining-room chairs, sideboards dumb-waiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double door almyras, cloth and gown presses, washhand and writing tables, tentwool chairs, iron single and double pedestals, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell on Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

A lot of confectionery—

22 electric magnolia batteries.

The property of the officers' Mess, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, consisting of sideboard, hanging, punkha, teapoys, billiard room couche, easy chairs, whatnots, cooking utensils in refrigerator.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand pahanquin office shigram.
1 bay waler, aged, very fast and showy, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, about 14-1, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong-built victoria, with removable coach-box.
1 grey Arab horse, about 14 hands, goes well in harness.
1 handsome strong landau with a bay waler mare and a set of brass-mounted single harness.
2 strong victorias, one with fixed coach-box and the other with removable coach-box and 2 sets of grey harness and harness, the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.
1 dog-cart and a set of English leather harness.
1 cushion tyred safety bicycle, nearly new.
1 tricycle in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. ALI BIN AMERI'S STABLES, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place:—

14 horses and ponies belonging to Abdoola bin Nanar.
11 horses and ponies belonging to different native dealers.

The horses are now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 11, Government House Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, pneumatic tyre bicycle, perfectly ball bearing lamps, carpets, table ornaments, sewing machine, etc., the property of JAMES DUNCAN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPAN WARE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Abdool Rehaman Street, opposite the Crawford Markets, the stock-in-trade of Moosa Hassan closing his business, consisting of Japanese flower vases, Japanese cocks, door curtains, toys, lanterns, umbrella stands, wall and table ornaments, tea and coffee sets, &c., &c.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE OF INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1st Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, by order of Mr. Manockji Nasrotamdas Shroff, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of M. Castensteiu, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th October, 1896.

A large lot of incandescent lamps, furniture, &c., &c., and the Agency of the New Gas Glo Light Action, Gelenstaft, Berain.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Arab Horses and Ponies, at Mr. Ahmed Mahomed Misari's Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place:—

25 Arab horses and ponies, the property of different native dealers.

The horses are now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st May, 1897.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

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Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

MENISI'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menisi's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menisi's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Waler Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Re.	0	
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.		

NOTICES.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the GRAND LODGE, A. S. F. I., for the purpose of INSTALLING H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble LORD SANDHURST, G. C. I. E., as GRAND MASTER, will be held in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 4th June, at 5-15 P.M. All Master Masons are invited to attend the Ceremony. After the Ceremony there will be a Banquet, admission to which will be by Ticket. Applications for Tickets accompanied with a remittance of Rs. 5 per Ticket should be made to the GRAND SECRETARY, A. S. F. I., 13, Hummum Street, Fort, on or before the 25th May, 1897.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

શ્રી મદરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 23rd ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of May, 1897, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Sorabjee Curseljee Sett made as an additional Director on the Board.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1897 and to fix their remuneration.

5th. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૰,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th May, 1897.

N. E.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 29th May, 1897, both days inclusive.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

શ્રી નવી ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 22ND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of May, 1897, at 3 P.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 2-27m., 3-17a. Low water, 8-50m., 9-46a.
Dance, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parel Gymkhana.
First Friday departure of the English mail steamer.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel address by the Rev. A. H. Bowman, M. A., 8-45 p.m. (open to all young men).
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day, but the ground will be reserved for practice.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Dhondia Sawaliaram, who arrived in Bombay from Nassik, was robbed of Rs. 40 in cash from his person, while lying asleep on the Hornby Road, near the Municipal Offices, on Tuesday night.

THE RAJA DEEN DAYAL STUDIO.—The Raja Bahadur Musarvir Jung, proprietor, Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, photographers of Bombay and Secunderabad, has returned to this city and resumed the direction of this branch.

PICK-OCKETS AT THE CARNAC BUNDER.—Pranjeevan Savaklal, residing at Goolalwady, has reported to the police that while waiting for a friend of his at the Carnac Bunder, his pocket was picked of a watch and silver chain, of the collective valueof Rs. 30.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Ardeshir Nasarvanji Billimoria, in Gujerati, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, this evening, at 5-30, Subject :" The Sublimity of Fire."

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a. m., to-day.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, and St. Marie, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Sunday next.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Hanzulee Goolam Nabee, a tea and coffee shop-keeper at Bhendy Bazaar Road, had a servant in his employ, named Khodabux, aged fifty years, for a fortnight. On the night of the 18th instant the servant Khodabux absconded after committing the theft of four currency notes for Rs. 10 each and Rs 15 in cash from a box which was kept on a loft in the shop.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A RELATIVE.—C. A. De Souza, a commission agent, residing in a boarding-house at Cavel, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 200 in cash and a gold finger ring, of the value of Rs. 60, from his box, which had been opened by means of a duplicate key. The complainant suspects a relative of his whose name he gave to the police, and who was putting up at the same boarding-house, but who has since the theft suddenly disappeared.

A PARSEE GIRL FALLING FROM A BALCONY.—Dossibai, a Parsee girl, aged six years, residing with her parents at Matharpacady, was, on Wednesday afternoon, leaning over the balcony of the chawl, when she overbalanced herself and fell on to the road below, a distance of about twenty-two feet. She sustained a serious wound on the forehead and other internal injuries. The girl was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained under treatment.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Bapoojee Mahipat Kharkar, of Thana, has been appointed Fourth Grade District Deputy Collector in succession to Mr. G. Scott, deceased. The Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court have issued to Mr. Gopinath Mahipat Kharkar, of Thana, a sanad authorizing him to practice as a pleader in the District courts of Thana. Mr. J. J. De Almeida has been appointed a Member of the Talooka Local Board, Thana vice Mr. Ardesir Rustoonjee Divecha, resigned.

ROBBING HIS LATE MASTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mahomed Isak, Mahomedan shop boy, was charged with house-breaking and theft of Rs. 64. Accused was employed by Aspandiar Marwan, an Irani shop keeper, at his shop opposite the Custom House. He was recently discharged from service, and knew all about the shop. He entered the premises on Wednesday night from a back door, and rifled the cash box, containing Rs. 64. Information was given to the police and accused was arrested. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

PROMOTION IN THE POLICE FORCE.—Superintendent Cobb, who had been on furlough to Europe, having resigned the Bombay Police Force, the following promotions have been made amongst the European police officers of the force :—Superintendent Briscoe has been confirmed as Superintendent of Police, F Division; Second Grade Inspector Stanford is promoted to first grade; Inspector Barnett, from third grade to second grade; Constable Wilkins to third grade Inspector; second grade Constable Walton to first grade; and Constable Patterson from third grade to second grade.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Aus schonen strand der Elbe. Vollsted.
Scena	Giuramento from Ge..aro Auresco ..... Sancill.
Reminiscences of England	Godfrey.
Valse	My Queen ..... Coote.
Selection	The Shop Girl ..... Ivan Caryll.
Galop	Lustige Bruder ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE CONSUL-GENERAL FOR PERSIA.—His Excellency Mo'tacheem-os-Sultaneh, the Consul-General for Persia, proceeded to his native country yesterday, by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Assyria, which left the harbour about 1 o'clock for Bushire. His Excellency had been here for about two years, during which period he made himself very popular amongst all classes, and won the esteem and respect of the different communities of Bombay. During his absence on six months' leave Mr. Cowasji D. Rustoonjee, the Persian Vice-Consul, has been appointed to act as Consul-General for Persia in India. Although his Excellency the Consul General is proceeding on leave for the benefit of his health, it is understood that there is very little likelihood of his returning to Bombay.

A PROFESSIONAL PICK-POCKET.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Ramsein Baba was brought up at the instance of Inspector Cordeaux for picking the pocket of a Hindu dock labourer. The latter went to Null Bazaar to make some purchases, and while he put his hand into the pocket to take out money he discovered that his purse containing six pice was stolen. On turning back he saw accused, who had the purse in his hand. Assistance was sought for to catch the man, and a policeman on duty at once took him into custody. Against this man there stood a record of four previous convictions, all for similar charges, and his Worship this time convicted and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

PELTING STONES AT PLAGUE COOLIES.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Lucka Dessa and two other Municipal bhangees were charged by Inspector Meyers, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to Rewoo Gopal, one of the coolies employed by the Plague Committee for lime-washing operations. It appears that on the afternoon of the 18th instant the complainant and a number of coolies were engaged in lime-washing a house at Cornercarry Road, when the three accused came up under the influence of liquor and commenced pelting stones at the coolies, injuring the complainant. Sub-Inspector Glenn reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused and placed them before the magistrate. His Worship convicted the three men and fined No. 2 Rs. 15 and the other two Rs. 5 each.

MEMORIAL MEETING.—Under the presidentship of Mr. Damodardas Gordhandas Sookhadwalla, a public meeting of the Halai Cutchi and Ghoghari Lowanas was held on the evening of Sunday last in the Halai Lowvana Mujan Wadi to express deep sorrow at the untimely death of their beloved caste-brother —the only qualified doctor in their community.—Dr. F. N. Davda, L. M. & S. It was proposed by Mr. Damodardas A. Adhia, and decided unanimously, to forward a letter of condolence to the bereaved parents and family of the deceased with a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Damodardas Gordhandass, Nanji Bhagwan, Jeram Gilla, Nanalal Ramji, Govindji Hansraj, Naranji Ebji, Shamji Akhai, Shivji Pragji, and Keshavji Kalianji. A cheque for Rs. 25 sent by one of the Parsi friends of the deceased—Mr. N. H. Patak—was accepted and acknowledged with thanks; and a list of voluntary contributions for the memory of the deceased being circulated, more than Rs. 500 were promptly contributed by the different caste-brothers on the spot. After the usual votes of thanks were passed for the chairman and Mr. Govindji Hansraj for allowing the use of the wadi, the meeting was dissolved.

THEFT AT THE STRANGERS' HOME.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moore charged Thomas Linsdale, a discharged railway driver, putting up at the Strangers' Home, Love Lane, Byculla, with stealing two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, belonging to Thomas C. Haskins, a dismissed master-mariner, also an inmate of the Home. On Tuesday evening the complainant before going to bed put four currency notes for Rs. 10 each in the pocket of his coat, which he then placed on the bedstead. On the following morning he found two of the currency notes missing from the pocket of the coat, and informed Mr. Chislet, the Superintendent of the Home, who made a report to Superintendent Nolan, of the Bombay Police. The accused was arrested, and from the inquiries made by the police it was discovered that he had changed one of the notes and spent five rupees out of it in drinking liquor at the Edinburgh Hotel and with a woman in Kamatipura, the balance of Rs. 15 being found in a tin-box, containing tea, in his room at the home. The accused, pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

A PENITENT WOMAN.

IMPERATRIX VS. FAKIRA BIN RAMANNA.

THIS was a report of the proceedings of Mr. Hari Ramchandra Tackle, first-class magistrate of Ranebennur, by Mr. E. L. Cappel, District Magistrate of Dharwar. The accused was charged before Mr. Tackle with taking away, with a criminal intent, a married woman; and with adultery; and was sentenced, on conviction, to one year's rigorous imprisonment for each of the offences, the sentences to be concurrent; and a fine of Rs. 25, in default further rigorous imprisonment for two months.

It appeared from the evidence for the prosecution that the accused, on the 21st April 1894, sent a boy named Hamna with a message to Rukhmi, who was then living in the house of her husband, the complainant, that her father was very ill, and had sent him to call her. Rukhmi's husband had gone for the weekly bazaar, and in the house was only her old father-in-law, who advised her to wait until her husband came home. She, however, left the house with the boy Hamna, and met the accused who was waiting out side the village. The accused then took her with him and sent away the boy. The complainant afterwards went to the house of Rukhmi's father, who was not ill at all, and found that she was not there. He made enquiries, but could not get no trace of his wife. The warrant against the accused was issued on 2nd May 1894; but he and Rukhmi successfully eluded the pursuit of the police for nearly two years. Accused delivered himself up to the police on the 8th June 1896. From Rukhmi's evidence it appeared that she was a willing victim to the seduction of the accused. They were acquainted with each other. Rukhmi was now thoroughly penitent and had given a very full account of her journey with the accused after she left her husband's house and protection. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Mr. Cappel, in making the reference to the High Court, said, Mr. Tackle convicted the accused under sections 498 and 497 of the Penal Code, and sentenced him to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment for each offence in addition to a penalty of Rs. 25. The magistrate had stated in his finding that "the punishments should run concurrently, as the court does not think that the accused should undergo imprisonment for more than one year for these offences." Under section 35 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Mr. Cappel said, such punishments must commence the one after the expiration of the other, Bombay High Court Rulings Nos. 34 of 1888 and 64 of 1896; and the decision of the High Court (Wazir, I. L. R., 10 All, 58) condemns such orders. If the magistrate chose, as he did, to award one year's imprisonment only for both the offences, he might have done so. The prisoner had undergone imprisonment in the Yerrowda prison since 9th September last, and the fine had not yet been recovered. Mr. Cappel recommended that the sentences be amended by reduction to the sentence awarded under section 497, Indian Penal Code.

For the reasons given by the District Magistrate, the court altered the sentence under the first charge to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and Rs. 25 fine, in default one and a-half months' rigorous imprisonment; and under the second charge, to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE annual general meeting of the above institution was held, yesterday, at its premises near Wellington fountain, Apollo Bunder, Mr. I. M. Shields presiding. The following report was presented to the meeting.—

The directors, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, have the pleasure to present to the subscribers and others interested in the institution with their fifty-ninth annual report. The total number of officers and seamen of all ratings boarded in the Home during the year was 18,333, the daily average being 50 against a daily average of 52 in the previous year. The greatest number in the Home at any one time during the year was 160 and the least 9. The crew of H. M. S. *Sphinx*, 75 men of all ratings, were accommodated in the Home from 14th February to 16th May, and the crew of H. M. S. *Redbreast*, 94 men of all ratings, from 15th February to 16th May. During the years 48 destitute seamen were admitted into the Home and maintained by the Board-of-trade at the instance of the shipping master. There were 28 admissions into the European General Hospital during the year. There were two cases of an epidemic or contagious form, a stoker of H. M. S. *Sphinx* and a *seetee* fireman of H. Mr. S. *Redbreast* both had small-pox, supposed to have been contracted in the native part of the city, both recovered. James Stephens, a first class petty officer of H. M. S. Ship *Redbreast* was admitted into the European General Hospital with enteric fever on the 11th and died on the 18th March. He was on the sick list previous to his admission into the Home. Dr. Shroff, the honorary medical officer; was promptly in attendance whenever his services were required. Several officers and seamen of the Mercantile Marine were maintained in the Home after their funds had been exhausted, and being unable to obtain employment, were indebted to the Home at the end of the year to the extent of Rs. 189-8-0. The messing arrangements have been carried on as usual and have given satisfaction. The library has been well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals, the cost as heretofore being defrayed from the interest accruing from the Henry Memorial Fund. The daily newspapers have also been regularly supplied to the Home, and the directors desire to thank the proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* for supplying a daily copy gratis, and the proprietors of the *Times of India* for supplying their daily issue at half-price. Mr. Claridge is also entitled to the thanks of the directors for continuing to supply free of cost a copy of each issue of the *English Mail* as soon as it is published. Mr. H. W. Uloth resigned presidentship of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home Society on proceeding to England, and Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., was elected president in his place. Mr. W. H. Walker resigned his seat on the Board on retirement to England, and Mr. R. G. C. Westbrook was elected in his place to a seat on the Board. Commander Maurice Bean, R. I. M., resigned his seat on the Board on retirement to England, and Commander George Wilson, R. I. M., was elected in his place to a seat on the Board. Mr. I. M. Shields has resumed his seat on the Board at the request of the directors. Mr. Lauder, the Superintendent of the Home, continues to conduct his duties in an efficient manner and to the satisfaction of the Board.

The report having been adopted, the best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the friends who had so liberally contributed to the support of the Home and those who by their frequent visits testified to their continued interest. Messrs. F. C. Allan, A. C. Clark, and G. K. Hamricks were re-elected directors Messrs. F. W Stevens, W. G. Mahew, and F. C. Allan were appointed president, hon. secretary, and hon treasurer, respectively. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

KARACHI GOLF CLUB.

COLONEL BOGEY, who has been absent from Karachi for some time past, returned a few days ago, writes a correspondent, and issued a challenge to play anybody willing to "take him on." Accordingly twelve good men and true, handicapped according to their supposed respective merits, nobly responded, and on Friday the 14th instant, stepped forth into the arena or rather on to the links to do battle. They were prepared to "do and die;" most of them did the latter, for time appears to have had very little effect on the Colonel who, although now getting well on in years, still retains that vigour which has distinguished him from his birth upwards and the skill by which he has been so often able to claim victory. One great thing about him is that, however badly things are going, he never loses his head, and this time after time has proved his salvation. What can be more disconcerting, for instance, for a player of nervous disposition, to find himself "all even" with Bogey at the last hole but one, and whilst preparing for his final Tee shot to glance at his opponent, and see that cold imperturbable expression on his visage through which one can almost discern the figure 5 stamped on his brow while you know for a certainty that, unless by some extraordinary fluke, you cannot "get down" under 4. That calm look of triumph! It is most upsetting! Hhwever, to return to the match: only two players out of the lot (both canny Scots) were successful in overcoming their opponent, and Mr. Wemyss' return showing "2 up" from scratch was an exceedingly good one, and entitled him to the prize given for the best gross score. The winner of the handicap prize was Mr. Blackhall, who also did an excellent round, and after his points had been deducted simply walked away from Bogey, as will be seen from the appended figures. However, the gallant Colonel on the whole did very well, for out of the 12 matches in which he took part, he won 7, lost 3, and halved 2 with the handicaps, whilst without the points he simply made "mince-meat," of most of his antagonists, winning 10, halving 1, and losing 1 match only.

The following is the detailed result:—

	Scratch result.	Handicap result.
Mr J Blackhall	halved	4 up
" R E Wemyss, R A	2 up	3 "
" W W Petrie	3 down	1 "
" R H Coghlan	5 "	halved.
" W Cooper	6 "	2 "
" J G Hunter	4 "	1 down.
" C W Talbot	4 "	1 "
" S H Taylor	5 "	2 "
" A B Earle	7 "	3 "
" H E Daunt	7 "	3 "
" G O Whitworth	8 "	3 "
" C Sotiropulo	9 "	5 "

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN will be invested with his K.C.S.I. on the 24th instant before the State dinner at Viceregal Lodge.

THE latest news from the Perso-Afghan frontier seems to throw a doubt upon the story of a collision between the Cossacks and Afghans. The former certainly entered the Afghan village of Musabad with the intention of establishing a plague post there, but eventually withdrew to the Persian side of the border.

LADY ELGIN will give a school feast to all the children in Simla at Annandale on June 5th.

IMPORTS of food grains into Calcutta during the week ending 8th of May were three times as large as the exports for the same period. The price of rice had increased in all the rice consuming districts of Bengal at the end of the last fortnight of April, while that of wheat and maize had diminished throughout Behar.

IN answer to enquiries with reference to the Pasteur Institute of India, asking what is being done Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford Roe, Honorary Secretary of the Institute writes as follows :—"I write to say, that, so far as the Committee is concerned, everything has been done to press the matter forward, and it has not died a natural death as your correspondent supposes. The Committee has received promises of support from many sources, and I trust the present season will see the Institute far on the way to become an accomplished fact. Very great difficulties have had to be contended against, but it is to be hoped that these are nearly at an end." We hope, therefore, that the Institute will be established at an early date and, as originally intended, in the Punjab.

THE annual reliefs are unusually large. Six batteries of horse artillery, 30 field batteries and twelve garrison companies will move next cold weather; while 23 battalions of British infantry will change stations, including of course those leaving and arriving in India. The longest moves are those of the Munster Fusiliers from Dum-Dum to Quetta, the King's Own Scottish Borderers from Rawalpindi to Kaupti, the Buffs from Peshwar to Lucknow, and the Black Watch from Subathu to Peshawar. As however these battalions will be railed for some distance on the score of economy, the marches by road will be curtailed.

EVEN with the strictest economy, the sum allotted for the garrison punkahs of Fort William, Dum-Dum, and Barrackpur for the current season amounts to Rs. 33,000. A good many lakhs must be spent on barrack punkahs throughout India.

THE Todas of the Nilgiris having appealed against the orders of the District Magistrate restricting the number of buffaloes to be sacrificed at a kedu (funeral), Government has ruled that the interpretation put upon the existing orders by the District Magistrate is correct, and that the number of animals killed at any one kedu should be restricted to two, whatever may be the number of Todas in connection with whose decease the kedu is held. This ruling will put a stop to the wholesale cruel slaughter of buffaloes which has been a crying evil of the Nilgiris.

Two Garrison Artillery commands in India fall vacant in June on the completion of tenure by Colonels W. Hunter at Aden, and N. Powlett at Karachi. No selections have as yet been announced for successors to these posts. The Field Artillery Division at Woolwich, vacated similarly by Colonel S. T. Bury, will, we understand, be allotted to Lieutenant Colonel F. T. M. Beaver, lately promoted from the command of a Field Battery of the same station.

THE weighment of coolies on relief works seems to be a highly desirable expedient for ascertaining how work, hard work and over work are respectively affecting the poor starvelings who are resorting in increasing crowds to such works to earn a daily pittance to keep body and soul together. It is to be hoped that the returns will be carefully scrutinised and that when a distinct falling off is observed, a ruthless change of officials—at whatever inconvenience to the State—will be carried out, such officials being noted for future guidance as "marked men."

THE heavy rain which has fallen during the last ten days on the Tennasserim coast and in parts of Lower Burma seems to point conclusively to an early inrush of the monsoon winds from one quarter at least of the Indian Ocean. But the main current which sweeps from the equator and impinges first on Ceylon has not yet put in its appearance. Next week, however, we should hear of rain at Colombo, and extreme interest will be felt as to whether the fall is heavy or light. If the South-East Trade winds are up to normal strength at the outset the prospects of a fair average monsoon may be taken as assured, and we have Mr. Hutchins' fore cast that no good reason exists for any failure of the current this season. Vessels which have arrived from the Indian Ocean have reported stormy and even cyclonic weather, and it would seem that the Trades have really begun to blow with some force.

HERE is a case which at the present moment is capable of suggesting some instructive comparisons. A native assistant shunter in the employ of the East Indian Railway while engaged in yard shunting at Mokameh station through carelessness or want of judgment caused a collision between two engines—neither of them being attached to trains at the time. One man was slightly hurt by the shock, but the damage otherwise was practically nothing—merely a broken buffer. The Railway Police, however, brought the case up before the Deputy Magistrate of Barh, who sentenced the culprit to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 20 rupees, with the option of another month's imprisonment in default. Putting this case side by side with that of the Darjeeling train-wrecker the inference must be that the employe who by carelessness endangers rolling stock in a station yard is a far more heinous criminal than the man who deliberately plots the destruction of a train and all its freight of passengers.

WE seem at last to be getting at the bottom of the story about the loss of a British officer in an avalanche at Kashmir, and there can now be little doubt that the native servant who arrived at Srinagar and caused such alarm was romancing. It is believed that he is a servant of Lieutenant Locke, R. A., of Campbellpur, who left Baramulla, about the middle of April for Kargil *via* Islamabad and Wardwan. He had been engaged at Rawalpindi, and appears to have deserted his master when the marching in Kashmir began to be trying. He found his way back to Srinagar, and there told his startling story. On the 15th instant a man arrived at Srinagar from Lieutenant Locke, who had sent in for his letters. This messenger said there had been no accident whatever, but that a servant had deserted from the party at Sooknis, whom he could identify. The two men are to be brought face to face at Naobaog, whither the servant had been sent. It further appears that Captain Grant of the Central India Horse was snowed up for fifteen days near Sooknis, where the avalanche was supposed to have occurred. He arrived at Suru on the 5th instant, and must therefore have heard of the accident had any occurred. Colonel Ward, the well-known sportsman, has also been making inquiries, the result of which shows that the servants' story is untrue. The lambardar of Naoboog declares that no avalanche has fallen causing loss of life this season. The story teller would richly deserve some punishment, for he has caused anxiety to many both in India and England who had relations or friends in Kashmir.

THE Maharaja of Gidhour, at a recent meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, put a question in regard to the great diversity of weights and measures used in the mofussil districts of Bengal. The Local Government, after some correspondence on the subject with the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta, the Corporation of Calcutta and certain of its sister administrations, has replied to the Maharaja admitting its knowledge of the diversity referred to, but expressing unpreparedness to adopt measures for the introduction of a uniform standard in view of the extreme difficulty which the introduction of such a measure would entail.

ACCORDING to accounts received at Hyderabad two Europeans have been severely assaulted in Kudoui, a village in the Nizam's Dominion. It appears that a miner, named Rosevar, belonging to the Deccan Mining Company, was cutting some date leaves in the jagir belonging to the Rana of Gurgoonta when the Gurgoonta jagir police assaulted him and finished up by taking him prisoner. When the news reached Mr. Vivian Thomas, the engineer, he rode to the spot and asked for an explanation of the incident, whereupon the Gurgoonta police assaulted Mr. Thomas too, and took him prisoner also. Then both Europeans were marched off to the headquarters of the Gurgoonta jagir. Dr. Rodriques, of the mining company, however, was, after a good deal of parleying, able to get the two Europeans released by the Gurgoonta people. Mr. Lowinsky, the agent of the mining company, has brought the matter to the notice of the Nizam's Government and the Resident. The Nizam's Government have deputed two Mahomedan police officers to enquire into the matter.

THE Secretary of State has chosen an opportune moment for floating his Indian loan of 3½ millions, which is mainly required to meet famine expenditure in this country. The Bank of England has just reduced its rate to 2 per cent, and there are signs that a period of plentiful money has once more set in at home. The Japanese Government have entered the market inviting tenders for a loan of 4 millions, but the credit of that country stands so high that the loan has probably been underwritten already. If we mistake not the Indian loan will be placed at between 97 and 98 and will be subscribed many times over. The drain on English capital due to mining booms has ceased in a great measure, and investors are looking outside the Kafir Circus and the Westralian Ring for stock that is not of a speculative character. This they will find in the 3½ million loan and they are not likely to be hindered from taking it up by the present low rate of exchange, for there is the practical certainty that next cold weather the rupee will rise again in value, if indeed, the sixteenpence point is not reached.

THE Prince of Wales has accepted an invitation to dine with Lord Salisbury on Wednesday, May 26, at 20, Arlington-street, when the Prime Minister will give a full dress banquet to the Corps Diplomatique to celebrate the Queen's birthday. The Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge are to dine at Lansdowne House with the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Duke of Coburg and the Duke of York will be the guests of Mr. Goschen at the Admiralty. On the same night Lady Salisbury will have a reception at the Foreign Office, for which upwards of 2,000 invitations are to be issued, and the function will be attended by all the members of the Royal Family who are then in London. The Princess of Wales will probably dine at Montagu House with the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes.

THE Duke of Connaught is busy making preparations for the Jubilee Review which is to take place at Aldershot (on Laffan's Plain) at the end of June, probably on Tuesday, the 29th. There will be a ceremonial parade of all branches of the Army, including the Indian and Colonial contingents. The Queen is to be present, and her Majesty will probably dine and sleep at the Royal Pavilion, in the camp, instead of returning to Windsor directly after the review.

IN the first three months of 1896, the deaths of thirty-six nonagenarians and four centenarians were recorded. This year there have been as many as nine centenarians—three men and six women, the oldest being Hugh Stuart, of Donegal, 110—and eighty-three nonagenarians, of whom fifty-one were women. The most notable deaths have been those of the Marquis of Sligo, the Hon. Charlotte Olivia Drummond (100), Canon the Hon. John Lowther, the Baroness Dowager Du Bois de Ferrieres, Lady Stack, Lady Malcolm, Mrs. Charles Ducat, Mrs. St. John, Mother Aloysius Grene, Gwalchmai, the Welsh Bard, and Mr. Charles Jecky. Of the thirty-two nonagenarians of the male sex, no less than nine were clergymen.

THE Chitral Reliefs will, to all appearances, be carried out quietly as there is not the least sign of tribal disturbance in the Panjkora Valley. It all goes well we hope says the *Pioneer* that during the next twelvemonth opportunity will be taken to use the Malakand-Chitral road by permission being given to officers to travel over it, and by sending down men who may be invalided, their places being taken by sepoys from India. The best possible way of confirming the tribesmen in their belief that the arrangments made for garrisoning Chitral and maintaining communications are of a permanent character is to use the road freely. For some months, of course, the Lowarai Pass is closed by snow and only postal runners can cross it; but during the rest of the year there is no good reason why officers and men should not travel through Swat and Dir. There is abundant evidence to show that the country over which our political influence was extended as a direct result of the campaign against Umra Khan has benefited materially by the occupation of the Malakand-Chakdar position and the estaqlishment of levy-posts beyond the Swat River. A large trade has sprung up, particularly with Bajour; tribal fighting has ceased; and the people generally seem well content with the new order of things. Money has been put into their pockets and they are more prosperous than they have ever been before. The medical and surgical work done in Swat has had a marked effect also and the benevolent nature of British rule has come to be recognised. There is no interference with the internal affairs of the tribesmen, though all voluntary reference to the Political Officers when disputes arise are promptly dealt with. Such being the state of affairs it is clearly desirable that the country-people should become accustomed to seeing British officers and small parties of sepoys moving freely along the line of communication, whenever the necessity for such movements occurs. The annual relief is well enough in its way, especially as it is carried out as a matter of routine without any great display of force; but still further good would be effected if the road were used more frequently. The Dir levies seem to do their duty satisfactorily and small parties of our soldiers could certainly pass from post to post without let or hindrance. Every effort has been made to encourage traders to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the road, made originally for military purposes, and a greater feeling of confidence would be established if it were seen that the route is considered as safe as any passing through British territory.

SOME interesting statistics of the electric railways in Europe are to be found in recently published American Consular report. In mileage of electric railways Germany is foremost among European nations, having 251 miles of lines; then follow France with 82 miles; Great Britain and Ireland, 66½ miles; Austria-Hungary, 44 miles; Switzerland, 20 miles; Italy, 24½ miles; Servia, Russia, Belgium, and Spain have from 6·21 miles to 18·64 miles. Of the 111 lines of electric railways in Europe, 91 are worked on the overhead trolley line system, 12 on the underground system, and 8 by means of accumulators. Berlin, which has hitherto been almost entirely dependent on the old horse tramway and omnibus service, is just about to introduce general electric locomotion in its streets, while Hamburg and Leipzig have their electric street railways nearly completed.

MR. JOHN MORROGH, late member in the House of Commons for North East Cork, who received rather rough treatment the other day in the streets of Johannesburg at the hands of the Transvaal police, is an Irishman who has amassed a very considerable fortune in South Africa, and is one of the directors of the De Beers mine. Mr. Morrogh first came into prominence in politics as a contributor of 1,000*l.* to the funds of the Irish Parliamentary Party. Mr. Rhodes, in his famous letter to Mr. Parnell with reference to his contribution of 10,000*l.*, thus concludes: "I also enclose a subscription of 1,000*l.*, from Mr. John Morrogh, an Irish resident in Kimberley." Mr. Morrogh towards the close of the Parliament of 1886-92 became Nationalist member for North East Cork, and after the split in December, 1890, entered into an active opposition to Mr. Parnell. He was one of the founders of "The Irish National Press" in 1891, and is believed to have a large interest in a paper in the Southof Ireland devoted to the policy of Mr. Healy. He was returned to the Parliament of 1892-95, but resigned his seat in 1894 from a difference of opinion with the majority of the Irish party.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 20TH OF MAY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M ○ and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates o the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·477	SE	2	112·1	81·1	37	...	3·22	−1·29
Sirsa	29·509	WSW	10	113·3	86·5	27	...	1·68	−0·91
Delhi	29·565	Calm	7	111·2	82·5	39	0·07	1·33	−2·11
Agra	29·529	SW	7	112·0	85·7	31	...	1·51	−0·25
Cawnpore ...	29·559	WNW	8	110·6	90·	43	...	2·67	...
Allahabad...	29·551	ENE	11	117·2	87·2	64	...	1·20	−0·98
Jhansi	29·387	W	3	112·2	86·7	22	...	3·15	+1·36
Jacobabad..	29·516	WNW	7	118·0	83·0	11	...	0·69	−0·81
Karachi	29·639	WSW	14	90·8	80·0	81	...	0·27	−1·57
Jeypore	29·601	SW	8	111·3	69·4	33	...	1·54	−0·26
Ajmere	29·622	W	11	105·4	83·5	52	...	2·14	+0·41
Deesa	29·65	WSW	20	107·9	79·0	71	...	1·51	+0·87
Ahmedabad	29·718	SW	5	109·8	78·6	62	0·01	0·92	...
Bhuj	29·675	WSW	25	99·3	78·9	64	...	2·31	+1·88
Rajkot	29·693	WSW	21	107·1	77·6	77	...	1·89	+1·23
Ghadeshi ...	29·748	SSW	19	110·7	77·8	55	...	0·93	...
Veraval	29·755	WSW	15	84·5	80·2	85	...	3·70	...
Nosmuch	29·672	WSW	29	107·0	78·0	57	...	2·02	+0·77
Indore	29·681	W	8	105·5	78·0	38	...	1·17	−0·04
Saugor	29·655	W	11	103·8	82·1	65	...	3·23	+0·47
Jubulpore ..	29·634	WSW	5	107·5	77·6	22	...	4·09	+0·89
Hoshangabad	29·666	SSW	5	111·0	84·3	31	...	1·53	−0·72
Khandwa ..	29·69	NW	14	109·2	84·1	38	...	1·19	−0·35
Raipur	29·625	SW	9	112·5	82·5	21	...	5·08	+1·96
Nagpur	29·637	NNW	7	110·2	81·1	38	...	2·28	−1·17
Amraoti	29·669	WNW	5	112·5	83·7	27	...	4·06	+1·36
Akola	29·691	NW	10	111·8	84·7	30	...	1·35	−1·08
Surat	29·739	SSW	9	92·7	77·2	71	...	0·79	+0·28
Malegaon ...	29·721	WNW	11	107·8	73·1	62	...	0·49	−1·19
Bombay	29·779	SSW	7	90·0	79·6	74	...	0·54	−0·39
Poona	29·774	WSW	16	103·0	72·4	31	...	1·42	−1·37
Ahmednagar	29·729	NNW	11	105·8	74·4	53	...	2·17	...
Aurangabad	29·706	W	5	106·1	75·7	16	...	0·55	...
Sholapur	29·740	NW	8	109·7	80·4	24	...	0·85	+0·59
Ratnagiri	29·758	W	2	99·9	81·8	71	...	0·24	−0·70
Belgaum	29·755	WNW	19	103·2	67·3	69	...	3·15	−2·07
Goa	29·811	NW	4	90·1	80·1	77	...	0·41	...
Karwar	29·792	N	4	90·8	78·5	75	0·02	0·24	−3·45
Mangalore..	29·810	ESE	4	92·3	77·9	75	0·05	5·07	−2·08
Calicut	29·786	SE	6	98

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NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 20.

FOR the last few weeks the political situation in Europe has been a factor militating against a return of activity in business circles, but to-day's wired advices report a suspension of hostilities, and this would seem to point to an early removal of this disturbing element. The pestilence here continues in its abated form, and the number of native traders and labourers returning to this city still exceeds that of those leaving it. For Cotton there has been some enquiry both on account of the local Mills and for export, while prices are slightly higher for some descriptions. In Wheat and Seeds the feeling has been very quiet, and transactions have been few and small, with prices at baout the previous level. Exchange has been weak and declining, rates this evening leaving off 5-16d. lower for both Bank and Private Paper, as against last Friday's quotation. Money has been scarce, in a quiet market. Government Paper has been firm, and prices have advanced ¼ per cent. for 3½ per Cents, but are ¼ per cent. less for Threes. There has been but little done in Import business, and no improvement is shown in prices. In Freights mostly forward business has transpired and that only on a limited scale.

MONEY.—The figures of the weekly Return of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday again disclosed a decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance during last week, amounting to nearly 16¼ lakhs, at some 81¼ lakhs, compared with a diminution in the preceding week of 4¼ lakhs, at 97½ lakhs. In Public Deposits at the Branches there was a falling off to the extent of 1¼ lakh last week; Bills Discounted and Purchased decreased by over 2½ lakhs, Government Securities by nearly ¼ lakh, and Balances with other Banks by over ¾ lakh. On the other hand, Public Deposits at the Head Office increased by 2¼ lakhs, and Private Deposits by 16 lakhs; while to Loans there had been the material addition of 33½ lakhs.

The market has since been quiet, and Money still scarce. No change has been made in the Bank of Bombay rates, the minimum remaining at 9 per cent., which is also the quotation in the open market.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet but steady in tone last mail-day at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 2 23-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a very small scale, and very few transactions were reported either way. On Monday the tone of the market was unchanged with rates given at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was very quiet all round, and rates became a trifle easier during the day, 1s. 2 21-32d. having been named for Mercantile Bills, while sellers of Bank Paper at 1s. 2 9-16d. were few. Rates opened in a quiet market the following day at 1s. 2 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was only a moderate supply of Merchants' Bills, but Bank Paper was in fair demand, and rates receded during the day all round. Week in tone on Wednesday, the market opened at 1s. 2 15-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair demand for Bank Paper, and rates soon fell off 1-32d. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and no transactions of importance were reported. There has been a weak feeling in the market to-day, with rates given at 1s. 2¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2½d. for three months' sight Credits. Bank Paper was in good demand, and rates receded early in the day 3-32d. Later on, however, they were somewhat steadier, owing to sales by the Bazaar. Merchants' Bills continued scarce, a small amount only being reported placed during the day, and the market closes this evening steadier as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-16d.	"
Credits	3	do. ... 1s. 2 13-32d.	"
Do.	6	do. ... 1s. 2 15-32d.	"
Documents	3 mos' sight	... 1s. 2 7-16d.	"
Do.	6	do. ... 1s. 2½d.	"
Francs	3	do. ... 151¼	"
Do.	6	do. ... 152½	"

At yesterday's biddings for Indian Council Bills in London there were 16 lakhs allotted out of 35 lakhs offered, of which some 10 3-4 lakhs were to Calcutta, 5 lakhs to Bombay, and ¼ lakh to Madras. The price obtained was 1s. 2 3-8d. tenders at which were accepted in full. Extra allotments were also made at 1s. 2 13-32d. to the extent of Rs. 40,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 50,000 to Madras.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening last mail day there was a firm feeling in the market with 103 13-16 quoted for Money and 103 15-16 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, and 98 for Threes. Quiet in tone on Monday, the market opened at 103 7-8 and 104 1-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3½ per Cents, at which level rates also closed, with 98 quoted for 3 per Cents. Quotations for 3½ per Cents were given on Tuesday at 103 13-16 for Cash and the Settlement, respectively, in a quiet market, and closed at the same level; Threes declined to 97¼. On Wednesday the market opened with a firm feeling at 104 1-8, for Cash and 104¼ for the Settlement, for 3½ per Cents, at which also it closed, Threes remaining at 97¼. To-day, there has been a strong tone in the market, and rates have advanced to 104½ for Money and 104 3-8 for Account, for 3½ per Cents., with Threes still at 97 1-4, and close at the same level.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan and Port Trust Bonds remain unaltered at 125 and 108, respectively.

SHARES have shown an entire lack of animation since Friday last, and the few changes in prices that have taken place are with but a single exception in sellers' favour. Compared with last week's quotations our list this evening shows an advance of Rs. 50 each in Central India and Sholapore, of Rs. 40 in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 35 in China; of Rs. 15 in Swadeshi; of Rs. 10 each, in Connaught, and Howard and Bullough; and of Rs. 5 in Alliance. In Presses, Mofussil, Munmar, and New Indian are each Rs. 10 higher. In Railways, Ahmedabad-Prantej, have advanced Rs. 15. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 7½ lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Although dealers continue to return in goodly numbers, many still keep away, and business in consequence is far from active, and on the contrary, sluggish. Up-country buyers have taken only moderately during the week, at current rates. Supplies are getting reduced very slowly, and prices show no improvement. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey-red*, and *Printed Goods* a small business has transpired. Medium and low makes of Nainsooks, Jacconets, and Mulls are in good demand with prices at the previous level, no appreciable change being apparent. For *Local Goods* the enquiry has been very limited at current rates. The clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been about 2,900 packages, and of *Local* some 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—The China markets continue to give good sales, and Exchange on Hongkong shows no quotable change. China buyers take in the same way as before. The market here is reported to be active and advancing, with a moderate demand. Official quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No.	6s Mule, As.		to		per lb.
"	"	8s	" "	4¾	" 5	"
"	"	10s	" "	4¾	" 5 11-16	"
"	"	12s	" "	5	" 5¼	"
"	"	16s	" "	5¾	" 6¼	"
"	"	20s	" "	6	" 6½	"
"	"	24s	" "	6½	" 7¼	"
"	"	30s	" "	7¼	" 7¾	"
"	"	40s	" "	8¼	" 8¾	"

METALS.—Nothing fresh of importance is reported.

COAL.—During the past week there have been sales of *Seaports* and *Jardine's Navigation*, for May shipment, at Rs. 12¼ per ton, and *Jardine's* for May delivery, at Rs. 12¼ per ton also. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	...	*Nil.*
West "	...	*Nil.*
Australian	...	*Nil.*
Powell's	...	Rs. 22 per ton.
Cardiff	...	*Nil.*
Japan	...	*Nil.*
Bengal	...	Rs. 12 "
Singareni	...	*Nil.*
Seebpore	...	Rs. 12½ "
Sanctoria	...	*Nil.*
Deshagur	...	Rs. 13 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—During the past week there has been only a little business passing in this market. Prices remain much the same, and for forward contracts there are buyers but no sellers. A fair enquiry from shippers set in early in the week, and would probably have continued, but that the prices asked stood in the way. There has been some demand from the mills, and also some buying on Japan account. To-day the enquiry has continued both on the part of the mills and shippers, and owing to the fall in Exchange full rates have been paid. Bengal and Bhownugger descriptions are Re. 1 higher, but others are unchanged.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay during the week have been 38,500 bales, compared with 49,500 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 47,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; the falling off in the Receipts of New Cotton this season as against last, to date, being now 530,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	May.....	Rs. 172–3 3-32	¼.
Do. Fully Good	do	" 161–2 29-32	d.
Do. Good	do	" 154–2 25-32	d.
Belatee, Fine	do	" 179–3 3-16	d.
Do. Fully Good	do	" 172–3 3-32	d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	do	" 177–3 5-32	d.
Dhollera, Fine	do	" 191–3 7-16	d.
Do. Fully Good	do	" 183–3 1-16	d.
Do. Good	do	" 177–3 5-32	d.
S G Dharwar Good	do	" 185–3 7-16	d.
Westerns	do	" 187–3 5-16	d.
Broach, Fine	do	" 204–3 19-32	d.
Do. Good	do	" 194–3 7-16	d.

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1895-96. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	293,500	325,000
Berar	284,500	382,000
Khandeish	233,500	294,500
Barsi and Nuggur	90,500	91,000
Hinganghat	10,000	14,500
Persian and Sind	18,000	54,000
Broach	130,000	211,500
Dholiera	170,500	349,500
Compta and Dharwar	40,500	48,000
Westerns	3,000	4,000
	1,244,000	1,774,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For 6 days	38,500	47,763	63,643
From 1st Jan. to 19th May	1,019,225	1,371,086	1,022,253
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 6 days	11,813	36,551	39,419
From 1st Jan. to 19th May	363,943	541,868	306,976
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For 6 days	3,541	975	15,77
From 1st Jan. to 19th May	261,949	192,148	74,75

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—No business for report of any importance has been reported in these markets, the feeling in both having been very quiet, and prices nominally are at the previous level. At the end of last week there was a fair demand for Rapeseed, arrivals being on a larger scale, and to-day some enquiry is reported. Business, however, is generally very small for the time of year.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	34,473	171,199	214,477
Do. from 1st January to 19th May	483,070	2,239,087	1,871,992
Linseed for 6 days	29,314	114,961	95,830
Do. from 1st January to 19th May	201,720	2,538,039	2,088,077
Rapeseed for 6 days	77,918	44,522	158,072
Do. from 1st January to 19th May	546,120	507,414	1,339,699
Gingellyseed for 6 days	9,937	2,446	6,139
Do. from 1st January to 19th May	362,782	806,560	703,139

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	...	145,887	110,220
Do. from 1st January to 19th May	811	810,457	536,068
Linseed for 6 days	12,901	284,690	43,552
Do. from 1st January to 19th May	193,234	1,949,837	1,412,165
Rapeseed for 6 days	60,025	44,485	98,848
Do. from 1st January to 19th May	320,623	474,861	1,002,723
Gingellyseed for 6 days	27,253	37,352	16,003
Do. from 1st January to 19th May	331,080	909,363	920,763

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	113⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92
Bar Silver	27 5-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

NAPLES, MAY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this afternoon.

ADEN, MAY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here to-day.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Simla arrived here yesterday morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, MAY 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai arrived here yesterday.

SUEZ, MAY 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Palawara, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, MAY 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Salazie, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 19th inst. at 5 p.m.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BROWNLOW—May 4, at Khaira Gali, the wife of Captain C. W. Brownlow, R. A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BRADY—DIXON—May 5, at Christ Church, Pollibetta, Coorg, by the Rev. C. H. Malden, M.A., Chaplain of Mysore and Coorg, John Daniel Brady, Overseer, Coorge P. W. Department to Kate Cecily Dixon, youngest sister of Mr. Charles Dixon, Coffee Planter, Prospect Estate, Kil Kotageri, Nilgerries.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1897.

THE one thing satisfactory in the present phase of the Greco-Turkish question is that there is an end to the useless shedding of blood. It is altogether unlikely that hostilities will be renewed. The Greeks are in no condition to try conclusions again, and further fighting is not necessary to prove that the Turkish army is unquestionably the stronger. Lord Salisbury is doubtless right when he says that the armistice does not much diminish the difficulties of the problem, which, as his lordship puts it, is how to prevent the Sultan from securing any of the advantages that usually follow from success in war, while exacting from Greece the penalties of defeat. The Porte is willing to discuss the conditions relating to the annexation of Thessaly and the indemnity of ten millions, but "absolutely insists" on the abolition of the Capitulations. The Powers which were supposed to have agreed to protest against the demand for the retrocession of Thessaly and the abolition of the Capitulations are, it now appears, still considering what form the Note to be presented shall take. Germany objected to a declaration that the Powers would not permit Greece to be crushed, but that Power now desires that the war shall not continue. The declaration of the Porte seems to imply that the demands for the rendition of Thessaly and a heavy indemnity will not be pressed if Greece yields on the question of the Capitulations. The Powers have each and all reasons of their own for objecting to a step which would infallibly lead to a demand for the abandonment of the right of extra territory which is the most potent weapon they possess for bringing pressure to bear on the Turkish authorities. The Japanese Government lost not a moment in pressing for abandonment of that right in the dominions of the Mikado, when the success of their arms in the Chinese war gave evidence of their ability to support the demand in case of refusal. After some debate the Powers yielded. The precedent has evidently been duly noted by the Turkish Government. The objection will doubtless be raised that the Turkish tribunals are not so constituted as to satisfy the outside world that justice can be obtained by foreigners either as complainants or defendants, and that therefore they must be solely under the jurisdiction of their respective consuls. No Power conscious of its strength and dignity would submit for a day to such a humiliative limitation of its sovereignty. The Powers will not be convinced that the Capitulations constitute a grievance, and to prevent the question of the Capitulations being inconveniently raised, they will certainly oppose their abolition in respect to Greek subjects resident in Turkey.

Whether Greece will, to oblige the Concert, be equally intractable has yet to be seen. Now that it has been clearly shown that the Powers who exercise the controlling influence in the Concert are not friendly to Helenic aspirations, but distinctly hostile, the Greek Kingdom has a distinct interest in establishing friendly relations with the Ottoman Empire. This is not a paradox. It is a political necessity for Greece, since she is to have no part in the Sick Man's inheritance, that the *status quo* be maintained. Greece will gain nothing by the aggrandisement of Bulgaria in Macedonia, or the acquisition of Salonica by Austria. For reasons very similar to those which actuate the six Powers in maintaining the "integrity of the Turkish Empire," the keynote of their policy—whether the note be true or false, matters little—Greece must now in her turn support the Sultanate. The six millions of Greeks in the provinces of the Turkish Empire will gain nothing, but they may lose much by exchanging admittedly the lax and inefficient rule of the Turk for the more highly organised despotism of Russia or Austria—plus universal military service and a repressive commercial regime. The Balkan States have left Greece in the lurch while she was at hand grips with the hereditary enemy. They were content to receive the ironical congratulations of the Czar and the Emperor-King for their "correct attitude" during the struggle. Now that Greece is stricken down, Bulgaria finds it necessary, not to mobilise, but to "closely verify the strength of her available forces." Respect for the august wishes of the two Emperors did not prevent Bulgaria from threatening Turkey at the crises of the war in Thessaly with mobilisation if five birettas were not accorded to Bulgarian Bishops in Greek districts of Macedonia. The Turks and Greeks would be wise in their generation if they now reconsider the situation, and seeing the encroaching Slav ready to subject them both to his insatiable ambition, exclaim with one accord, "*Voila l'ennemi!*" Lord Salisbury seems to imply that the whole responsibility for the war between Greece and Turkey falls upon the hundred wretched, rash, intruding fools who sent the Greek Government a telegram of sympathy from the smoking room of the House of Commons. Are we to believe that without that telegram there would have been no war? Had the Emperor William no share in that responsibility when he urged the Sultan to smite Greece? It is well-known that the Sultan and the King of Greece were not only desirous but anxious to settle the Cretan difficulty amicably and avert war. The interposition that made that desire abortive did not come from London. M. Nelikhoff, the Russian Ambassador, informed the Sultan that his Master would regard a friendly arrangement between the Turkish and Greek Governments as "perfidious." The German Emperor went further; he urged the Sultan to seize the opportunity and make war on Greece, promising his moral and diplomatic support. The result of the war has rehabilitated the military reputation of the Ottoman Empire, and shown the Powers that the Turkish army is not a negligeable quantity. We shall hear no more proposals to depose the Sultan by sending a squadron to the Bosphorus. Greece has been taught by bitter experience that in Byron's words she must not put her trust in the lying Frank. She has shown that she is ready to go to war for an idea; her troops out-numbered and out-manœuvred fought with a spirit and resolution noteworthy in young troops going for the first time under fire. Turk and Greek having made each other's acquaintance in hard-fought fields can respect each other. Why should they not work together henceforth to keep the bear and the jackal from their doors?

THE important question of the final allotment of the Famine Fund amongst the various provinces has now to be decided, and a good deal of difficult readjustment will be necessary in the light of the more complete information which is now available. When the monies first began to come in, all that was known with certainty was that dire need existed alike in the North-West and Central Provinces, Central India, the Punjab, Bengal, and the Deccan, but it was impossible to tell at all accurately to what extent the anticipations of the various district officers would be fulfilled, and in consequence what proportion of the fund should rightly go to each area. At the same time it was felt that no delay should occur in commencing the distribution, and in the absence of other information the numbers expected upon relief-works in each Province was adopted as a rough and ready measure of the relative claims to assistance, all monies, however, being given on account and subject to readjustment hereafter. As a matter of fact, of course, since one of the most important functions of the fund is to provide plough bullocks and seed for cultivators who have lost their all in the famine, the amount of assistance required depends far more on the extent to which fodder has failed than on the number of people who are willing to work on the famine wage. To this it must be added that, although upon the whole the forecasts of the numbers likely to come upon the Government relief-works have proved remarkably accurate, in some provinces conditions have greatly improved, while in others they have as greatly deteriorated. Take the case of Behar for example. Here an extremely dense population of exceedingly poor people lost almost the whole of their rain crop, and accordingly went out in enormous numbers upon the relief-works. The winter crop which succeeded most fortunately proved to be a favourable one, fodder remained procurable throughout, and thus the distress, terrible as it seemed at one time likely to become, never assumed anything like the lasting proportions which obtained in the Central Provinces, where the failure of the rains came at the end of a series of bad harvests and where the fodder supply has broken down so completely that plough bullocks have had to be sold off at ruinous prices, and numbers of less valuable village cattle have perished from sheer starvation.

We are glad to see that in view of the extreme distress that prevails the Committee have now decided to continue making as liberal a distribution as possible, instead of hoarding up any large proportion of what is still unspent against the possible failure of another monsoon. In the event of such a catastrophe happening they will be amply justified in appealing afresh to the charity of the public. The increased grants to the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Bengal, which have just been announced, are the result of this decision, and with one exception they are excellent. The exception refers to Bengal, which has already received at least its full share of the fund, though it now gets no less than three and a-half lakhs in addition which might more profitably have gone elsewhere. We understand that the original proposal of the Central Committee was to give seven and a-quarter lakhs of rupees more to Bengal, and that it was only upon the strong representation of the Simla Committee that this amount was ultimately reduced by one-half. Even the present amount, however, appears excessive in view of the relative extent of the distress prevailing elsewhere, but Bengal is so much more strongly represented than any other province upon the board that its claims are given very undue prominence. It will be remembered that when the general committee of the Central Fund was originally formed care was taken to elect to it representatives of the various provinces where famine existed. Bengal men even then predominated, but there was sufficient leavening from outside to ensure that the claim of no one province or administration should exercise undue weight in deciding the share each should receive.

Unfortunately, however, Calcutta, the capital of Bengal, was selected as the head-quarters of the fund, and as the hot season advanced almost all the members, not actually resident in the place, went home or fled to the hills or back to their own provinces. As the result the administrative body has been reduced to a little knot of Calcutta people, under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice of Bengal, of whose abilities it is no disparagement to say that he has not yet been long enough in the country to have acquired the extended local knowledge of different parts of India, so necessary in a matter like the present, where the most important of all questions relating to the fund has to be decided. We do not for one moment suggest that there is a single member upon the board who is actuated by any but the most unselfish motives in the matter, but it stands to reason that distress at men's own doors appeals to them more strongly than what is further away, and that with practically none but Bengal men to decide what share is to be given to each province, the temptation to overlook the needs of Central and Western India in contemplation of distress in Behar and Khulna, is simply irresistible. Bombay has unselfishly abstained from asking for any further grant, though the position in the Deccan districts, where fodder is dear and where drinking water has become terribly scarce, is sufficiently heart-rending to fully warrant a reconsideration of its attitude in the matter. This fact gives Bombay especial reason to be dissatisfied with an arrangement which seems likely to divert to wealthier Bengal, funds it has denied its own poor in order that those in yet greater distress might receive more abundantly. It behoves us therefore to insist that the great generosity of those who have contributed so unstintingly in the hour of need be utilised to the best possible purpose, and in the localities where it will have the greatest effect in saving life and reducing suffering. It is unfortunate that no provision was made in the first instance for the continued representation of each province in fixed proportion upon the Central Board, but it is not too late to remedy this defect. In the light of present events it is undoubtedly desirable that steps should be taken without delay to insure this reasonable precaution.

ALTHOUGH the death-rate of Bombay during the week ending May 11 was 59 below the average for that period of the year, there has been a further decrease during the week ending on Tuesday. The number of deaths was reduced from 558 in the previous week to 547. This is a smaller ratio of decline than that at which we have witnessed since the middle of February, but when the death-rate is below normal limits, we cannot expect the downward movement to be very rapid. In congratulating ourselves that the death-rate of the week (33·41) was 2·89 per mille below the average for the past five years, we have to remember that the population has not yet resumed its normal proportions; a fact to which testimony is borne by the reduction of the number of births registered to 173, as against an average of 269. The decrease in fatal plague cases was larger than that in the total mortality; 67 deaths were registered from the pestilence, being a reduction of one-third upon the figures for the preceding seven days. The decline during the fourteen weeks since the maximum was reached has averaged 55 per week, but as the total numbers have become less, there has been a natural tendency for this large ratio to diminish. Well nigh one-half of the plague mortality of the week was returned as "non-resident and unknown," a classification under which deaths in hospital are placed in cases where relatives do not attend to state the district to which the sufferer belonged. It also includes the class of homeless workers, having no settled abode, by whom a good deal of the coolie labour of the city is performed. None of the 32 sections into which the city is divided report fatal plague cases up to double figures. Dongri has the highest record with six deaths, Middle and Lower Colaba coming next with five deaths. Mandvie and Kamatipura, the districts to which the disease has shown the greatest partiality, both have four deaths. Market, Second Nagpada, and Parel each report a couple of fatal cases. A single death occurred in eleven sections, namely, Northern Fort, Chuckla, Umerkhadi, Bhuleshwar, Kara Talao, Tardeo, Byculla, First Nagpada, Sewri, Mahim, and Worli. The remaining 18 districts were entirely free, though probably some of the cases classified as "non-resident and unknown" belong to one or other of these sections. But the general conclusion derivable from the figures we have given is that the disease no longer exists in epidemic form in any part of the town. It is with great pleasure that we report elsewhere that in yesterday's returns only two deaths were reported from plague—a smaller number than on any day since the presence of the disease in our midst was first made known. The nearest approach to it was on November 5, when only three cases were registered. This reduction in plague deaths is very satisfactory, but it should not be forgotten that when entire immunity is within reach the need for caution is especially great, lest by indifference to what is apparently a past danger, the door is opened for a recrudescence of the disease. The Plague Committee are, therefore, well advised in establishing quarantine, not only against Cutch Mandvie, but also against other affected coast ports. The particulars given of the disease among races and castes show that Hindus retain the unenviable distinction, that has been theirs throughout, of heading the list, this being due to their preponderance in the population. They had 27 deaths, the out-caste Hindus 7, the Bhatias 1, the Brahmins 4, and the Jains 2. The Musalmans had 18 deaths from plague, and 43 from all causes, this making a death-rate of 55·65, as compared with 55·25 among low-caste Hindus, and 27·52 among other Hindu races. The Parsees were entirely free from losses by the dwindling epidemic, and their mortality rate was only 26·29. The Native Christians (a term which includes both Catholic and Protestant natives) had three plague deaths, and the Negro-Africans (a small colony with a death-rate always excessively high) had one from the same cause. The immunity usually enjoyed by Europeans was broken, and two deaths are returned as due to plague. Apart from these cases and one of a still-born child, the Europeans had no deaths, and their mortality rate was only 9·21 per mille—a record which very few urban centres in Great Britain could beat. It is noteworthy that the total number of deaths put down to remittent fever (68) represents only half the average mortality from the disease which ordinarily claims more victims than any other in Bombay.

WE understand that the Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Weir, is strongly opposed to any reduction of establishment or relaxation of precautions merely because cases of bubonic plague have decreased. He considers very reasonably that if precautions are relaxed while the plague prevails in areas which are in communication with this city, not only will Bombay be in danger, but will itself become a danger to places in communication with it. The Health Officer is strongly of opinion that for another year not one precaution now taken should be relaxed, and that if this advice is not taken every port having communication with Bombay will take alarm. Moreover, there can be no doubt that owing to the attention necessarily paid by the overworked staff to the treatment of houses in which plague occurs the conservancy of the city is not receiving the attention it needs. This is not now so clean as it was two months ago. We hear from many quarters that the Native Town is a serious danger and may account for the recrudescence of plague in some districts which were nearly free from it a few weeks since.

IT is notified that Government will assemble at Poona on Monday, the 14th June next.

MR. J. F. FLEET has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from the 10th of June next.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT COLONEL S. M. SALAMAN, M. D., is appointed Superintendent of the Central Prison, Yaraoda.

THE Rev. W. E. Scott, M.A., has been appointed to be Archdeacon and Commissary of Bombay, vice the Venerable Archdeacon A. Goldwyer Lewis, resigned.

MR. C. G. W. MACPHERSON, C.I.E., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from the 1st of April.

MR. F. K. BOYD, I.C.S., is granted furlough on medical certificate for six months.

MR. W. A. DUBOIS is appointed fifth grade Superintendent of Police.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr. W. E. Young:—Mr. W. Aiman to act as Second Assistant Collector of Customs; Mr. R. J. Sherman as Assistant to the Collector of Bombay in the Abkari Department; and Mr. Fuzalullah Lutifullah to act as fifth Assistant Collector of Customs.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. A. MACONOCHIE, M.D., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

OWING to Tuesday, the 22nd June, being a mail-day, and therefore an inconvenient day for the mercantile community in Calcutta to close their offices, it has been decided that Saturday, the 19th, and Monday, the 21st June, shall be gazetted as the Diamond Jubilee holid

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Porte is willing to negotiate regarding its demands for the annexation of Thessaly and an indemnity, but absolutely insists upon the abolition of the Capitulations.

THE DEFENCE OF DOMOKOS.

The Greeks defended Domokos with splendid valour. The Turkish front attack was repulsed with slaughter after many hours' fighting. The Greeks retreated at night when they found they were outflanked.

PURSUIT OF THE GREEKS IN OTHRYS RANGE.

The Turks are pursuing the Greeks and have attacked them in the Othrys range of mountains, dislodging them from one position.

THE BATTLE OF DOMOKO.

The Foreign Legion took a notable part in the battle at Domoko, in which the Italian Republican Deputy Signor Fratti was killed and the Italian Socialist Signor Cipriani was wounded.

PROBABLE CONFERENCE.

It is believed at Constantinople that a definitive Treaty of Peace will be submitted to a Conference, which will probably be held in Paris.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia, with the outward mails of the 12th May, left here, at 9 a.m. to-day.

ADEN, MAY 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 15th instant, arrived here, at 7 p.m., to-day.

THE OUTBREAK OF RINDERPEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

Government have sanctioned the deputation of Dr. Lingard to accompany Dr. Koch to investigate local outbreaks of rinderpest in the North-West Provinces within the reach of the bacteriological laboratory near Nainital, where the necessary microscopical researches can be conducted. Arrangements are now being made with the local authorities to facilitate the work.

THE ACTING LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.

The appointment of Mr. C. B. Stevens to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during Sir Alexander Mackenzie's absence is now formally announced here.

THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. F. Mackenzie will continue to act as Head of the Irrigation Department during Mr. Higham's absence on special famine duty.

THE FAMINE.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBERS UNDER RELIEF.

The numbers under famine relief throughout India and Burma have risen by quarter-of-a-million since last week, and the total now stands at not far below four millions. The principal advance is in the North-West Provinces, where one million four hundred thousand people are now under relief; but Bengal, the Central Provinces, Madras and Central India also show large increases. On the other hand, the numbers under relief in Bombay have gone down by twenty thousand, and the Punjab and Burma also show slight decreases.

PROBABLE REDUCTION IN POSTAGE RATES.

No despatch has yet reached the Government of India from Home regarding the reduction of postage rates announced in a recent statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but it is probable that a corresponding reduction from two and a-half to two annas will shortly be made in the postage for Homeward letters from India. It is understood that the change has been agreed to at Home as a concession on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee which will tend to knit the Colonies more closely to the mother-country. Twopence appears to have been fixed upon, as this rate still obtains for inland letters in some of the Australian Colonies, whose inhabitants will thus be enabled to write home as cheaply as to each other.

SIMLA POLO TOURNAMENT.

In the Simla Polo Tournament, to-day, the R. H. A., Umballa, made a good fight against the 16th Lancers' first team, but were ultimately defeated; while the Patiala team beat the 18th Hussars easily.

The final between Patiala and the 16th Lancers takes place on Saturday.

PRECAUTIONS AT HURDWAR.

There have been no further cases of plague in Hurdwar or its neighbourhood to date since April, so it is hoped that the stringent precautions now being taken will avert the danger on the occasion of the approaching festival.

THE KASHMIR DISASTER.

The man, Amir Khan, who brought the story of the avalanche disaster in Chitral, has now been definitely identified as one of Lieutenant Loch's servants. Lieutenant Loch is known to be safe, and it may now be taken as certain, therefore, that no such accident has happened.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT AND A SPLENDID ADVERTISEMENT.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 20.

A London telegram, dated 19th May, states:—The Lord Mayor announces an anonymous gift of twenty-five thousand pounds towards the Princess of Wales's Fund for a Jubilee dinner to London Outcasts. The Fund is, therefore, closed.

The donor is understood to be Mr. Lipton, the tea-grocer.

COMMEMORATING THE DIAMOND JUBILEE AT KARACHI.

A HOSPITAL FUND.

KARACHI, MAY 20.

A large representative meeting was held at the Max-Denso Hall on Wednesday evening to consider how the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen-Empress should be commemorated in Karachi. The Honourable Mr. Wingate, the Commissioner in Sind, presided. Mr. Tahilram Kemchand proposed that the event would be commemorated in a permanent and suitable manner, if steps were taken for increasing the utility of the Civil Hospital by providing extra accommodation, superior nursing arrangements, and appointing a representative committee similar to that of the Cama Hospital in Bombay with the approval of Government. The Commissioner in Sind approved of the proposal, and although he was not at liberty to speak on behalf of Government, he could not but think that Government will feel interested in the scheme. The resolution was carried with loud applause.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

II.

THE QUEEN'S HOME LIFE

BY

MARY A. DICKENS.

"THEY say no sovereign was ever more beloved than I am (I am bold enough to add), and this because of our happy, domestic home, and the good example it presents."

These words were written by Queen Victoria to her uncle, the King of the Belgians, in 1844, and they contain a truth so enduring that it has even survived the wreckage of that beautiful and overflowing happiness from which the words rise so spontaneously; a truth so firmly founded that it has adapted itself to other and sadder circumstances to shine out ever brighter and brighter. It is not given to everyone to appreciate good statesmanship and brain power; it is not given to everyone to understand the exigencies of regal state. But everyone can understand the simple and beautiful virtues of home; everyone recognises a good wife, a good mother, a good house-mother, when they see her. Englishmen and women have seen such an one in their Queen for sixty years, and Englishmen and women unite to love and reverence that Queen in the simple capacity of a good woman.

The Queen grows old now. The quiet evening of her honoured life closes about her—and may the twilight be a long one! The life of old age is but the outcome of the life of that fuller and more vigorous period when habits and tastes we are forming. The occupations, joys, and sorrows which come at the end of a long experience of this troublesome world can be but the reflection of those keen interests, brilliant delights, and overwhelming griefs which had their sway when the heart was young. The key to the home life of the Queen and Empress of to-day is to be looked for in the days of long ago—yes, in the first place, even in the home life of the Little Princess Victoria.

It was a simple natural life—that child life lived out so long ago in Kensington Palace. And it was the training of all others best calculated to develop the womanly character which we reverence to-day. It was a childhood in which mother's love was the pivot on which the whole fabric of existence depended. The studies, the simple pleasures, everything which could form the mind or the nature came to the young princess touched with the impress of her mother's care and companionship. It was a childhood—and a girlhood—of earnest study, tender guidance, and innocent enjoyment; a fitting threshhold for the life that lay beyond.

But with the Queen of England, as with the poorest peasant woman, it is later on, ben we find her in "a home of her own," as people say, that her home life becomes most interesting and significant. It was the fashion, some years since—and indeed the notion still lingers—to believe that no woman of intellectual pursuits could have time for the humble domestic duties, and that no woman who was a shining light of domesticity must be expected to trouble herself on any other matters. Against these ideas the life of the Queen has been a living protest. Her devotion to affairs of State has been, throughout her reign, unvaried and unwearied. She has insisted from the first on understanding all matters connected with the welfare of her people; and—most emphatically be it spoken—she has reigned! This is not such a trifling undertaking as some people now-a-days would have us believe. It cannot be done without an intellectual application before which most women would quail. But besides reigning over England the Queen has "ordered her own house," and ordered it well and truly.

As far as the framework of home life goes—the mere domestic details—the royal arrangements stood amazingly in need of ordering when the Queen came to the throne. The state of things at Buckingham Palace was astonishingly lax and confused. Nobody was responsible for anything—or rather nobody knew who was responsible for anything! As a slight specimen of the arrangements, it may be mentioned that the windows were cleaned on the outside by one department—Woods and Forests—and on the inside by another! The waste in the Royal kitchens was appalling. Such a state of affairs was essentially repugnant to the orderly and methodical instincts of the young Queen; and she applied herself diligently to its improvement. She set apart a certain portion of her morning—as a good housemother should—for the regulation of the household affairs, and brought order out of chaos. It was probably owing, to some extent, to the endless complications with departments involved in these reforms, that that desire for a home of their heme arose in her, and in the Prince Consort, which resulted in the purchase of Osborne.

Osborne was a great delight—a kind of holiday retreat in which the happy family life flourished. Here the Prince could indulge his taste for landscape gardening, the Royal children could revel in country freedom, and the Queen could enjoy that fresh air which has always been a necessity to her. It was the first of the Queen's country homes, and it has always remained dear to her.

And now for the family life, as those homes saw it. Of the centre of that life, of that from which all its beauty and goodliness sprang, there is little need to speak to-day. The love of the Queen for her husband was, as everyone knows, such a deep and abiding passion as makes her one with every truly devoted wife among her subjects. They had been married many years when she wrote of him, "You cannot think how completely forlorn I am when he is away, or how I count the hours till he returns. It seems as if the whole life of the house and home were gone." But it was not with the Queen as it is with some such loving wives—she did not ignore the children in her devotion to their father. Tenderer or more judicious parents than the Queen and the Prince Consort it would be difficult to find in the breadth of the kingdom; the very core of their home life was to be found in the nursery and the school-room.

The Queen was a true baby lover, first of all.

Lady Canning wrote in 1850, "Prince Arthur is a magnificent child, and the Queen is quite enchanted to find that he is bigger than the keeper's child at Balmoral, of the same age, whose measurements she carefully brought back." The tender little abbreviations by which all the children were known in the home circle bear witness to the same feeling. The Princess Royal was "Pussy" or "Missy;" the Princes Helena was "Lenchen;" and the Princess Beatrice remained for many years "Baby." But the Queen did not stop at worshipping her children. "Discipline" was "maintained," and they were carefully and consistently trained. All the arrangements of the nursery and schoolroom were superintended by the mother, and the religious instruction of her little ones was the Queen's delight. There is a pretty story to the effect that when the Archdeacon of London was catechising the young princess he said to them: "Your governess deserves great credit for instructing you so carefully." Whereupon the children replied—no doubt much amazed at their catechiser's ignorance, "Oh, it is mamma who teaches us our catechism!"

There is another little story of the Princess Royal, which would seem to show that a firm hand at the helm was by no means unnecessary, and that the flatness of atmosphere produced by over good children was no feature of life in the Royal household! The little princesses, hearing their father address Dr. Brown, of Windsor, as "Brown, adopted the same brevity of speech with him. This was forbidden, and "Vicky" proving rebellious, the fiat went forth that if she disobeyed she would be sent to bed. When the Dr. arrived next morning, "Vicky" walked up to him and said "Good morning, Brown." Then, glancing at her mother, she continued with a courtesy, "And good night, Brown, for I am going to bed."

The simple pleasures of home life were cultivated, and delighted in, in the Queen's home, with a zest which would surprise many of her subjects. "Birthday" surprises were the order of the day. Little fetes among the children were constantly organised and Christmas time and New Year were seasons for full family festival. It was the Prince Consort who introduced the fashion of Christmas trees into England and thereby earned the unconscious, gratitude of many a child. On New Year's Day, 1865, Princess Alice writes to her mother: "All the morning I was telling Lois" (her husband) "how it used to be at home, and how we all assembled outside your dressing-room door, to scream in chorus 'A Happy New Year,' and to give to you and papa our drawings, writings, &c., the busy occupations of many weeks."

The drawings in question were quite a feature of the home occupation of the palace. The Queen herself found time to cultivate her artistic tastes and was moreover an excellent musician. No quiet family evening was complete without its musical hour, and the Queen was particularly fond of playing duets with one or other of her ladies in waiting.

For five and twenty years the Queen's home life stood out, thus conspicuous not only for its excellence, but for its unrivalled happiness; and then at one blow its whole tenour changed. Prince Albert died, and the light of the home was darkened. A letter written from Balmoral during the first years of the Queen's widowhood, says: "The Queen is still the good, kind, gracious lady that she always was, but . . . . the whole place is changed. Everything is very quiet and still. How different from my first visit here—the joyous bustle in the morning when the Prince went out, the Queen and her ladies going out to meet them; and the merry time afterwards!" The merry times were gone for ever! It is not too much, perhaps, to say that no queenly characteristics, no State obligations alone would have brought the Queen through those first bitter years. It was through her children, and in the quiet of her home life that such balm as was possible came to her.

And now the vivid pleasures, and—let us hope—the vivid agonies lie in the past! The Queen's home life, to-day, may be likened to a placid pool into which the tumultuous streams have emptied themselves, to become calm and still. The actual routine of the palace day is a very simple one, just as it was in the days of long ago; only that it is now the routine of an old lady, as it was then of a young one. The Queen still rises betimes, beginning the day with a cup of cocoa brought to her bedside. The morning is occupied with official affairs, the *Times* is read aloud by one of the ladies in waiting, and at two o'clock comes luncheon, the chief meal of the day. The Queen's tastes are simple, though, she likes variety; she has no objection to cold beef, but her particular aversion is cold mutton—an aversion shared by many of her subjects! During the afternoon the Queen drives or walks, and the evenings are occupied with reading or music. Her Majesty dines at a quarter to nine o'clock. As in old days, there are little children about her—her children's children now. And the presence of the little princes and princesses of Bettenberg, and the two baby princes of York, is an unfailing source of interest and pleasure to her. Birthdays are kept as of yore. The Queen herself has her birthday cake, and appreciates keenly the presents sent her by the various members of her family. Her artistic tastes also remain as fresh as ever. She is always full of interest in the doings—whether in painting or in literature—of her daughters; and in the entertainments organised at the Castle by Princess Beatrice—before the mother's loss repeated itself in the daughter—she was always a kindly and interested critic. All the great singers of the nineties sing before the Queen as surely as did all the great singers of the 'forties, and the appreciation of the royal auditor is only the riper for the passing of the years.

The Queen is essentially conservative in many of her ideas. She has worn exactly the same style in gloves, for instance, according to her glove makers for the past thirty years. Her dress altogether is by no means subject to alteration of style, nor has she any tendency whatever to extravagance therein. A great French dressmaker once declared that he had made dresses for every Royal lady in Europe with the exception of Queen Victoria. The most exquisite black silks and brocades, however, are specially woven for her. She likes to see the ladies about her well dressed, and she is displeased if any one appears at a drawing-room in a "dowdy," condition. Though Her Majesty is conservative she is by no means bigoted in her habits of thought. The bicycle fever of the day, which might easily have presented itself to a lady of her generation as a quite intolerable innovation, is by no means frowned upon by the Queen for the young princesses. She takes a pleasant interest in the struggles of the beginner, and likes to see the accomplished riders start out on their expeditions.

There is one prominent feature of the Queen's home life to-day which comes down from the past with a certain pathos. Whenever the weather allows the Queen pratically lives out of doors. All the business of the day is transacted, and meals are even served, in the summer time, in the garden. The donkey chair drawn by the handsome "Jacquot" is in daily requisition, and the weather must be inplement, indeed, to interfere with Her Majesty's long drives, taken always in an open carriage. Is not all this the echo, so to speak, of those happy out-of-door holidays with Prince Albert, in which she learned to love Her Highland home so dearly? Is not this venerable figure of to-day, whom no cold winds can daunt, in very truth one with that bright young Queen of fifty years ago, who, to quote Lord Greville, "ran in and out of the house all day long?" Surely, Yes!

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s s. Thames, Captain E. R. Dowell, will sail to-day, for London and Brindisi, with English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Allen, Mr F C
Anderson, Mr A
Ashfield, Mr
Binley, Mr
Birney, Mrs
Blackburn, Lieut
Bradley, Miss
Davies, Mr J E
Dubash, Mr A Bomanjee
Dubash, Mr D Bomanjee
Dunn, Mr
Heisrajon, Capt G H
Hasmally, Mr
Gerard, Brig-Genl and Mrs
Gor on, Mr A
Mason, Mr R G
Meacher, Lieut
Moriarty, Mrs, chil'd & infant
Munchenjee Khan, Mr
Norrie, Mrs
Roe, Mr H Champion
Wight, Surg-Major F C
Williams, Mr and Mrs
Wright, Miss

FOR BRINDISI.

Parry, Mr W

FOR ADEN.

Stookley, Major

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. Carthage, 25th May 1897.

For London—Mrs Goodfellow, Mr A Edwards, Capt and Mrs Butler, Mr F W Temple, Mr and Mrs F Ablitt, four children and infant, Colt Wilson, Mr Dennys, Rev L M Haslope, Capt H Powell, Lord G Murray, Major Campbell, Mr J A Grant, Mr Barnes, Mrs Barnes and 2 children, Mrs Walker, Capt H Boyd, Mrs Alburn, Mrs H C McNee and child, Messrs C A and L Clark, Miss Stewart, Mr D Schultz, Mr and Mrs W Nalder and two children, Mr R D Tata, Colonel H R Heath, Miss Frideaux, two Misses Marsland, Capt H Maxwell, Mrs H W Boyd, Mrs Elton, Mr Adams, Capt A W N Forbes, Mrs Ashdown, Mr Ashdown, Jr, Capt A M Trevor Booth, Mr J M Cocker, Mr R Goody, Mrs Boswell and child, Mr and Mrs Fowler, Mr Bennett, Miss Grozson Gelson, Messrs Geo and C S Gahagan, Mr M Wilkinson, Mr F G Jacob, Mr A W S Lyon, Mr Watson, and Mr and Mrs A J Garrett.

For Brindisi—Capt W G Hathyall; Mr A Forsyth; and Mr Proctor.

Per s. s. Shannon, 4th June, 1897.

For London—Mr and Mrs W Holder and infant; Mr J Holder; Miss Holder; Mr U H Dracott; and Mr W Orr.

Per s. s. Coromandel, 11th June, 1897.

For London—Capt W Tretheway; Mr Eakins; Mr Coulthurst; Mr P Rose; Mr and Miss Percival; Mr J Sutherland; Capt W C Walton; Mr H Hoyle; Mr J W Haworth; and Mr R Lawrence.

Per s. s. Ganges, 18th June, 1897.

For London—Capt C J Wimberly, and Mr R G Hardy.

Per s. s. India, 25th June, 1897.

For London—Mr N H T Becker; Major and Mrs J Kellie and 2 children; Col H Le M Carey; Col Elliot; Mrs Young; Surg-Lieut-Col Griffiths; Mrs Griffiths and 2 children; Mr A Elliott; Rev C M Barham; Lieut-Genl G N Channer, C.B., V.C.; Mrs John Eliot; Major H L Smith-D'Arcy; Lieut-Col J Hotham; Mr A Stewart; Mrs E Simmons; Mrs C D J Carmichael; Mr H G R Lambart; Miss Royce; Mr and Mrs V T Wintle; Col H W Brackenbury; Mr and Mrs W C Ashby-Pratt; and Hon Mr D Duncan.

Per s. s. Shannon, 2nd July, 1897.

For London—Mr F J Atkinson; and Mr E B Eden.

Per s. s. Oriental, 9th July, 1897.

For London—Major W G B Western; Major J O English; Mr W M Lewis; Mr E T Bank; Mr C Bullock; Mrs Biles; Capt G A Carleton; Mr D M Forbes; Major H B Thornhill; Capt R G Burrard; and Mr and Mrs F N Smith.

Per s.s. Peninsular, 23rd July, 1897.

For London—Mr R M Seake.

For Brindisi—General Curtis; Mr A H Middleton; Capt Tighe; Hon Mr R S Aikman; Mr N H S Warren; and Lieut-Col Wolseley-Jenkin.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR C. V. KUPER, Royal Artillery, has passed the examination in tactical fitness for promotion.

Major F. C. Annesley, Royal Fusiliers, is appointed Commandant of Colaba Depot, *vice* Major Seton vacated.

LIEUTENANT A. W. H. LEE, 10th Madras Infantry has been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. H. HART, Royal Engineers, officiates as Superintending Engineer of the Sirhind and Lahore Circle, Military Works.

CAPTAIN C. F. BURTON, Royal Fusiliers, officiates as Station Staff Officer, Mhow, *vice* Captain Wilkinson, officiating as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—2-2nd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant H. A. K. Gough, to be permanent Wing Officer, remaining seconded while employed in Gilgit; Lieutenant A. B. Lindsay, 1-2nd Gurkhas, to be Permanent Wing Officer, *vice* Gough. 25th Bombay Rifles.—Captain C. Tritton, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Captain Chapman retired.

THE following remain at home on extended leave:—Captain R. C. F. Gordon, 15th Bengal Cavalry; Surgeon-Captain J. P. Morton, 10th Madras Infantry; Lieutenant N. A. Lewarne, 15th Sikhs, 6 months; Lieutenant C. A. K. Johnson 1st Punjab Cavalry, 4 months; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, Indian Medical Service; Lieutenant R. E. S. Krieksenbeck, 4th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant W. C. French, 2-3rd Gurkhas, 3 months.

IT is announced that Mr. A. H. James will succeed Sir John Lambert as Commissioner of Police at Calcutta. Two other names were mentioned in connection with the appointment—Mr. E. M. Showers and Mr. H. Paget.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 18 was 547, giving a death-rate of 33·47 per annum per thousand as against 35·56 the corresponding period of last year, and 36·36 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 73 died from fevers; 67 from bubonic plague; 5, measles; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 79, phthisis; 47, diseases of the nervous system; 82, affections of the respiratory organs; 27, diarrhœa; 30, dysentery; 18, still-born; 41 old age and debility; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 3; Brahmin, 3 Bhattia, 1; Hindu of other caste, 64; Hindu outcaste, 15; Musalman, 43; Parsee, 24; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 11; Eurasian, 3; European, 5. The total number of births was 173 as against 278 the corresponding period of last year, and 269 the average over the past five years.

THE local area covering the site of the Yamnur Fair in the Navalgund taluka of Dharwar cease to lose a separate Municipal identy, and is to be merged into the Navalgund Municipality. The reasons for the proposed change include the following:—The temporary Municipality of Yamnur is in existence only on the fifth day of the latter half of the Hindu month called Falgun, *i.e.*, Falgun Vadya Panchami, and on the two days preceding and the two days following that day. The capitation tax levied from the pilgrims entering municipal limits can therefore be levied only during these five days in each year. It is found, however, that to avoid payment of the tax considerable numbers of persons visit the shrine of Raja Bax Sawar at times other than the above, contriving thus to enjoy the advantages of the Municipality without bearing their just share of its cost. By uniting the Municipality of Yamnur with that of Navalgund and making it permanent, this evasion will be prevented. The houses situated at Yamnur are little more than two miles distant from the town of Navalgund, and may be considered a suburb of it. For administrative convenience it is expedient that the two local areas should form one permanent municipal district. The road from Navalgund to Yamnur is out of repair, and thus inconvenience is caused to persons visiting the shrine of Raja Bax Sawar. As it is of much use to the public, it is desirable that it should be put into and kept in proper repair; and the proposed amalgamation of the two municipal districts and the inclusion of the road within such amalgamated municipal limits will render it possible for this and other similar useful works, in which both Municipalities are jointly interested, to be carried out by and out of the funds of the amalgamated Municipality. Objections to the proposed amalgamation have to be sent in to the Secretary to Government, General Department, within two months, after which time the change will take effect.

NEW FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council has appointed the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the Bombay University:—Mr. H. F. Beale, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Mr. R. S. Brown, Rao Saheb Nilkant Vinayak Chhatre, B. A., L. C. E., Mr. Krishnarao Antoba Chemburkar, B. A., Mr. J. G. Covernton, M. A., Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Revd. E. T. Davies, M. A., Khan Bahadur Hormasji Dadabhoy, Revd. R. M. Gray, M.A., Asst. Surgn. Navroji Kavasji Kalyanvala, L. M. and S., Surgeon-Major R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., Surgeon-Major F. F. MacCartie, M.B., B. Ch., Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas Modi, Mr. Mirza Mohammed Jaafarkhan Mukhlis Alikhan, Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai Munsiff, Asst. Surgn. Behramji Hormasji Nanavati, L.M. and S., Mr. Playford Reynolds, M. Inst. C.E., Mr. Basil Scott, B.A., Bar.-at-law, Kamlashankar Pranshankar Trivedi, B.A., the Hon'ble Mr. Navroji Nasarwanji Wadia, C. I. E., and Revd. W. H. Wallrath, S. J.

The inclusion of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai in the foregoing list will be generally approved. He made a name for himself as a man of sterling abilities and an impartial administrator by the way in which he discharged the responsible duties of Prime Minister to the Rao of Kutch and the Gaekwar of Baroda. During his tenure of both these offices, he evinced a warm interest in the promotion of female education in this country. He was the means of opening several new schools; and he published several new works on the subject of education both on State account, and also by means of private patronage secured through his instrumentality. The ability and far-sightedness which he brought to bear on the performance of his duties as Dewan, both at Kutch and at Baroda, secured for him the high opinion of the British authorities as well as the Native Princes who employed him, and the esteem and affection of the people of those districts. Since his retirement from Baroda, Mr. Manibhai has continued his interest in public affairs. It is understood that he is giving special attention to questions relating to female and vernacular education, and that a memorandum on the former subject from his pen has been privately circulated.

The Hon. Mr. Nowrojee Nasarwanjee Wadia, C. I. E., is well known for the interest he has taken in the development of the mill industry and of technical education in this Presidency. He has for several years worked hard as the secretary of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute; and his experience in the industrial arts has been of valuable aid in his capacity as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, to which he has been appointed by successive Governors of Bombay. Mr. Nowrojee has been a moving spirit in the Millowners' Association, and has a very large share in guiding the counsels of the association. He has been very successful as manager of several of the mills, to which Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., is the agent.

Mr. Henry Fitzgerald Beale joined the service in 1882, and served as Assistant Engineer on the Nira Canal and Poona and Satara Irrigation Works; also in Belgaum and Dharwar. In June 1894, Mr. Beale's services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Educational Department, and he was appointed Professor of Civil Engineering in the College of Science at Poona; and in April 1895, officiated as Principal of the College. Since June 1896, he has been discharging the duties of professor of Civil Engineering in the Poona College of Science and Executive Engineer, third grade.

Surgeon-Major F. F. McCartie, M. D., is the able Health Officer of the Port, in which capacity he has done valuable work during the last thirteen years. After having done general duty in various capacities at Sukkur, Hyderabad, Kotri, Jacobabad, Kandahar, &c., he was appointed to officiate as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Eastern Gujerat, in 1883; and as Second Surgeon of the European General Hospital in 1884. For two periods of six months each in 1884 and again in 1895, Dr. McCartie's services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the department of Finance and Commerce. From April 1891 to April 1893, he ably discharged the duties of Deputy Assay Master at Bombay.

Surgeon-Major Lyons has done very good service during the last few months in connection with the plague epidemic.

Mr. Basil Scott is a successful barrister-at-law, who has pushed himself to the front rank in the last few years. He is the editor, with Mr. L. J. Robertson, of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, and enjoys a large practice.

Mr. Playford Reynolds is the Superintending Engineer of the Northern Division. He has done excellent work in Khandeish, Gujerat, Dharwar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, and also in Bombay, where he was appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, in May 1894, being confirmed in the office in June 1896. He is taking a very prominent share in the preliminary work connected with the proposed abolition of the Bombay slums.

Mr. R. S. Brown is the Colonel Commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, in which he takes deep interest. He has been a very successful solicitor of the High Court, and is the chief partner of the firm of Messrs. Brown and Moir.

Mr. J. G. Covernton is Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College, which he joined in May 1894. The Rev. R. M. Gray, who will shortly return to India from leave, is the minister of the Scotch Free Church, and as a scholarly man of literary tastes he fully deserves the honour now bestowed upon him. The Rev. T. Davies is a young agent of the Church Missionary Society, whose work principally lies among Mahomedans.

Mr. Kallabhai Lallubhai Munsiff, a Justice of the Peace, began his career as a district pleader in March 1869, and passed the High Court Pleaders' examination four years later. His position as a High Court pleader is, therefore, nearly a quarter of a century old, during which successive District Judges of Surat have borne willing testimony to his marked ability and his very wide knowledge of English and Indian law, and some of whom recommended him for appointment as a Small Cause Court Judge. Mr. Kallabhai has been a Municipal Commissioner at Surat for nearly twenty years, first as a nominated and subsequently as an elected member. He has often served as chairman of the managing committee, the Legal Committee, and the School Board Committee at Surat. Besides that he has for a number of years ably discharged the duties of honorary secretary to (1) the Raichand Dipchand Girls' School; (2) the Surat Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund; (3) the Surat Branch of the National Indian Association; and (4) the Andrew's Library. Mr. and Mrs. Kallabhai were the first to organise the Countess of Dufferin's Fund at Surat. Mr. Kallabhai has always taken a prominent part in all public movements in the town; and with the assistance of Mrs. Kallabhai organised many of the mixed social gatherings in that city. Mrs Kallabhai is one of the two Hindu ladies who, some years ago, held a stall at the Lady Reay's Fancy Fair on the Oval in Bombay.

Mr. Kamlashanker Pranshanker Trivedi, B.A., a Nagar Brahmin, Vice-Principal of the Training College at Ahmedabad, was for some time acting Professor of Sanskrit at the Elphinstone College, and is at present acting Professor of Sanskrit at the Deccan College. Mr. Trivedi was for several years Examiner in Sanskrit at the higher examinations of the Bombay University.

Mr. Kallianda K. Mody, B.A., is a Justice of the Peace, and has been nominated a Fellow on the recommendation of Graduates of the University. He is one of the few students who have received a University education, is a rising young man, and is a member of the Municipal Corporation.

Khan Bahadur Hormusjee Dadabhoy is the fourth judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, and before his elevation to the Bench had a very extensive practice as a pleader of the court. At public meetings held in Bombay, he has shewn himself to be a ready and fluent, and sometimes an even eloquent speaker.

SIR ALEXANDER and Lady Mackenzie have engaged their passages by the P. and O. steamer India, leaving Bombay next *month*.

MR. W. R. WRIGHT, Magistrate and Collector, Midnapur, has been appointed to officiate as Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation during the absence on leave of Mr. H. C. Williams.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

WARD.		PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	0	0	18
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	1	0	11
	Dhobi Talao	1*	0	
	Funaswadi	1	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Khumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	1	0	4
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	2	0	16
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	2	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	2	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	6
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	3
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0	4
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road	1*	1	2
	Hindu	0	1	
	Total	12	2	71
	Total to date...	12,329	10,519	

* From Karachi, reported by E Ward.

THE HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. Weir, who has during the last few weeks been with the Plague Committee on special duty, will resume his substantive appointment as the Health Officer of the City of Bombay from first of next month.

We understand that Dr. Weir is strongly opposed to proposals put forward to reduce the medical and other staff now engaged in supervising, not only plague operations, but the conservancy of the city, as he considers that existing efforts should not be relaxed for twelve months to come. He is of opinion that the city is not as clean now as it was two months ago, this being the necessary result of having so much attention paid to cases of plague by the staff of the Health Department, which is insufficient for more than the ordinary work.

THE QUARANTINE OF SEA PASSENGERS.

The observation wards where in-coming passengers by coasting vessels are detained now contain from 1,200 to 1,300 persons. The principal sheds are in Narelwady and at Wari Bunder. The passengers are kept in observation wards for eight days, after which anyone showing the least symptoms of plague is sent to one of the hospitals. In the observation wards special medical officers are employed, and every arrangement is made for food, cooks, etc.

On behalf of the Kapole Bania community, Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhai has made arrangements at the Narel Wadi Observation Camp to provide food and cooks to members of that community who may be detained under quarantine. Mr. Govindji Takersey has made similar arrangements for the Bhattia community.

Yesterday morning 250 passengers arrived by one of Shepherd Company's coasting steamers from Cutch Mandvie, Veraval, Dwarka, and Porebunder. They have been detained in quarantine for eight days in Reay Road, Modikhana, Wari Bunder, and Narelwady hospitals. About a dozen policemen are every morning sent to the Mody Bunder to assist the Dock police in landing the passengers arriving from infected coasting ports and in taking them to quarantine hospitals.

THE PAY OF HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

The hospital assistants who have hitherto been drawing double salaries have been ordered to refund one-half of the receipts, and only an allowance of eight annas per day is to be granted. It is to be hoped that this determination may not give rise to an impression that the authorities can make and unmake agreements at pleasure and with retrospective effect.

THE TYPE OF DISEASE.

Although the plague virus is supposed to have lost its strength, some of the cases admitted into hospitals show the same virulence as when the disease was raging at its highest. There is one peculiarity noticed by the medical officers, viz., that the patients now brought to them are suffering from plague pneumonia. In the beginning the presence of the disease was discovered from the glandular swelling. Now the external glands do not show any signs of swelling, but the doctors on examination find the glands in the lungs swollen.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MONSOON.

It has been decided to reduce the medical and other staff of the Plague Committee in each district to one-half their number from the first proximo; the remaining half will continue their work during the monsoon.

The temporary sheds and huts being unfitted for the rainy weather, arrangements have been made to rent houses and permanent buildings for the location of the personnel and stores of the Plague Committee staff.

EMIGRATION TO AFRICA.

A VESSEL DELAYED.

On the Government order of the 6th March last, prohibiting emigration being modified, the British India steamer Culna (Captain A. Thomas) was the first to take on board a large number of passengers for conveyance to Africa. Twenty-four cabin and about four hundred deck were to leave the port on Wednesday last, but owing to a suspicious case of illness having occurred on board among the passengers, that of a female, who subsequently died, the vessel was detained. On examination it was ascertained that the woman died from natural cause. The Culna will leave to-day, at 8 a.m., and proceed on her voyage.

THE HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION TO BE CONTINUED.

The justices of the D Ward wrote a joint letter to the President of the Plague Committee, asking his permission to discontinue the daily house-to-house visitation. They enquired if it would not do to make only one visitation a week in view of the present favourable condition of the health of the city, particularly in D Ward. General Gatacre in a very polite letter replied that they must continue to make the inspection daily as hitherto, for the Plague Commissioner did not think any relaxation of efforts should be made at the present juncture.

PLAGUE AT KUTCH MANDVIE.

From a telegram received by the Plague Committee from Dr. Wilkins, at Cutch Mandvie, it appears that on Wednesday there were 242 patients under treatment in hospitals there. The mortality from plague in the city was 32, and in hospitals 32. The total mortality from all causes was 84.

Yesterday morning three more nurses were sent by the Plague Committee to Cutch Mandvie by one of the Shepherd Company's steamers.

INSPECTION BY JUSTICES.

From the reports made by

294 houses were visited by thirteen justices and four volunteers in No. 2 district, but no case was detected. Ten justices visited 363 houses in No. 3 district. One case was detected in house No. 16-18 in Samuel Street, and removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. House No. 16-18, at Parel Road, has been evacuated, five plague cases having been removed therefrom. In No. 4 district 163 houses were inspected by nine justices, and one case was detected. Seven justices visited 145 houses and one cart in No. 5 district, resulting in the discovery of one case. In No. 6 district 111 houses were inspected by three justices, and two cases were detected, one from Stable Street, Kamatipura, and the other from First Nagpada, both being removed to the Grant Road Hospital. Sixty houses were visited by five justices in No. 7 district, but no case was discovered. In No. 8 district 105 houses inspected by five justices, no case being detected. Three justices visited 230 houses in No. 9 district. Dharavie Camp and 160 houses were inspected by six justices in No. 10 district.

THE JAIN HOSPITAL.

Yesterday afternoon the Plague Committee went to Laibaugh, and inspected the proposed new premises for the Jain Hospital.

THE GRANT ROAD HOSPITAL.

In view of the early approach of the monsoon, arrangements are being made to render the Grant Road Hospital weather proof. Double matting has been fixed outside. The hospital will, when quite full, accommodate 78 patients. The nurses' quarters are protected by corrugated iron sheets. The hospital in charge of Dr. McC. Dallas, is serving a most useful purpose, and the people have acquired so much confidence in it that many of the twenty-eight admissions per week are brought voluntarily. Sixty patients are lying in the hospital at the present time.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS ABROAD.

The following telegrams are published for information:—From the Secretary of State, London, to the Viceroy, Simla. France.—My telegrams of 9th February, 15th February, 19th March. Revised list prohibited articles includes only rags, fresh offal, hoofs and shoes; from infected areas will probably be condemned. Raw and manufactured wool, used and unused body linen, wearing apparel and bed linen, raw leather and fresh skins, admitted after disinfection.

Telegram, dated the 6th May 1897. From the Consul-General for the Netherlands, Darjeeling, to the Foreign Secretary, Simla. Netherlands Indian Government wires: For vessels arriving from or having touched at Bombay and Karachi, nine days' quarantine since departure or last plague case on board. Importation butter, victuals, rags, raw wool, hair, hides, furriery, from those places temporarily prohibited.

ADDITIONAL PLAGUE RULE.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following addition to Rule 18 under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897:—"The informant may be detained and required to guide to the place where the corpse is lying the officer appointed by the Committee to ascertain the place of death."

PHOTOGRAPHING THE VOLUNTARY HELPERS.

Arrangements have been made by Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, the well-known photographers, to take a "group" of the justices who are now assisting the authorities in making the house-to-house visitations. The day fixed for the purpose is the 24th May (the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday); but those who cannot be present then may have their photographs taken to-morrow (Saturday) morning by appointment.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.

The Board of Trade have received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's representative at St. Petersburg containing the following quarantine regulations, viz.:—

Rules now enforced by the Imperial Anti-Plague Commission for all vessels proceeding to the Black and Azoff Seas from plague-infected places or at which they may have touched on their passage. All vessels can only enter and discharge at such ports of the above seas at which quarantine or quarantine agencies have been established. These ports are Theodosia, Kertch, Odessa, Sebastopol, Novorossisk, Batoum, and Poti. On reaching any of these ports, vessels coming from, or which may have touched at, a plague-proclaimed country or port, are subjected to ten days' quarantine. On the expiration of this period, provided they prove to be in a satisfactory sanitary condition, they may discharge their cargoes. If a portion of such cargoes consist of tea coming from plague-stricken places, the exterior packing of the chests, etc., of such tea is subjected to disinfection. All other goods may be landed without disinfection, on condition, however, that there is no good reason for supposing that any portion of them has come in immediate contact with persons suffering with plague. In this latter case the exterior covering or superficial layer of the goods is also subjected to disinfection. The process of disinfection consists in soaking or dashing with a solution of bales, chests, cases, etc., with a solution of corrosive sublimate of two pro 1,000 strength, or with that of milk of lime of the strength of ten per cent. to twenty per cent. It must be observed that it is only the continental parts of British India that have been proclaimed as infected districts, and as far as plague-stricken, and that the Island of Ceylon is recognized as being to the present time free from that disease.

St. Petersburg, March 24, 1897.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday, the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as follows:—Arrivals by sea 3,046 and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways, 2,585, making a total of 5,631, persons. Departures by sea 318, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways, 2,506, making a total of 3,424 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 2,207 persons.

REPORT TO THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Mr. M. E. Couchman, I.C.S., who was deputed by the Madras Government to Bombay to study the bubonic plague is now busy working out details and preparing a report from the records in the Municipal Offices, to be sent to his Government.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m. 10th May to 6 a.m. 20th May there were 2 Admissions; 1 convalescent and 14 under treatment.

THE DECREASE OF CASES IN KARACHI.

The mortality statistics are steadily falling to normal, and the number of attacks and deaths from plague continues to decline, writes a Karachi paper. The returns of the 13th instant are the lowest ever recorded since the commencement of the year, there being only two cases and two deaths. The returns of the 14th however showed a rise, the number of cases being 11 and the deaths, 7. The totals from the commencement of the outbreak are now 4,047 cases and 3,353 deaths. In Thursday's returns the Garden quarter reported 6 cases and 4 deaths, Runchore Lines 3 cases and no deaths, Iyari one case and 2 deaths, the Serai quarter one death, and the other quarters one case. It is satisfactory that the Sadar Bazar and Cantonments, which daily returned a few cases and deaths during the past week, show clean bills of health for the past three days. The Plague Committee some time ago, passed a resolution that the conservancy establishment should receive their pay in the first week of every month, but on the Municipal Engineer and Secretary informing the Committee that there were no Municipal funds available to pay this establishment, the Plague Committee received that 5,000 from the funds advanced by Government for plague operations be drawn from the treasury to defray conservancy establishment charges, as it is absolutely impossible to carry on the work without these very necessary servants, and that the amount to be treated as an advance to the Municipality, which should be refunded in due course.

THANA.

A correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—There are now thirteen patients in the Municipal Segregation Hospital at Ucalsar, of whom twelve are convalescent. Four patients were discharged during the last week, and four will be discharged to-morrow. Two women, named Dewkee and Bhowanee, were discharged on Thursday. They were supplied each with a pair of sadras and choles by the Plague Committee before their discharge. One of the three lady nurses has returned to Bombay, in order to join her former post in the convent there. The extra policemen of Surat and Broach, who were deputed to do special duty in the Hasseln Division, Thana, in connection with the bubonic plague, have been ordered to return to their respective districts.

LOWER DAMAUN.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF SPECIALISTS.

For several weeks it was noticed that the mortality on any Tuesday was invariably in excess of the previous day, and many people feared that the minimum obtained on Monday would not be maintained yesterday, but it gladdened the hearts of the people when Shet Sorabji's watchman, who registers all deaths, reported at night that the day's total mortality was only six. Though the plague is now almost at vanishing point, Dr. Viriato Pinto is still strenuously exerting to fumigate and disinfect all the vacant houses and to remove the tiles to admit of the sun's rays to prevent a recrudescence when the houses are tenanted. The deserted roads and beach have for the last three days shown an activity which they have not known for the last two months. Through the exertions of Shet Sorabji the Machis, whose houses were burnt in the beginning of March last, have been paid part-compensation for their property to enable them to prepare dwellings before the monsoons commence, the Administrator promising to pay adequate compensation for every house burnt by Government later on. Drs. Haffkine and Koch are expected to arrive in Damaun to-morrow. They are to be the guests of the Governor, and will be accommodated in his palace in Upper Damaun, but their investigations will be carried on in Lower Damaun, where the people are ready to give them a hearty reception. The Judge Moniz episode has not yet ended. Mr. Moniz elected to undergo quarantine at Marvad in obedience to superior orders, but as soon as he packed up his kit and was about to start for the journey, he was told that the present sheds in the quarantine were infected and unfit for occupation, and he must wait *sine die* until a new shed is erected for him. The District Court which remained practically closed since cutting connection between Upper and Lower Damaun, has now its annual summer vacation and re-opens on the 1st proximo. The new acting judge, Mr. Piexoto, in order that the business of the court may proceed uninterruptedly, sent an official order to the court's old Interpreter, Mr. Krishnarao Tatia, requiring him to take up his residence in Upper Damaun and to attend the Court sharp on the 1st, but that before he entered Upper Damaun, he should undergo twelve days' quarantine at Marwad. As no new quarantine shed is as yet erected, there seems to be very little chance for Mr. Moniz to preside in the court when it is formally re-opened on the 1st proximo. The permanent Judge, Mr. Castro, is expected back by the beginning of next month, and until he comes the honor of presiding as judge will be Mr. Piexoto's. What business the court would be able to transact in the absence of advocates and suitors, who all reside in Lower Damaun, remains to be seen.

IN DEFENCE OF THE SURAT PLAGUE AUTHORITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is but natural that people should be glad to see Dr. Bhakka's acquittal. But like everything their gladness must have its limits. The mass of the people generally know next to nothing about the *pros* and *cons* of a case, and their jubilation over a particular thing ought therefore to be taken for what it is worth. But when the press, under a certain inspiration, go in for an indiscriminate babbling of the thing without going into the facts, it requires more than human patience to bear any longer with it. In their anxiety to run down the working and poor forth abuse upon Government officials forget for the responsibility of their position as exponents of intelligent public opinion, and indulge *ad nauseam* in a rigmarole of idle generalisations and inconsistent statements. A Bombay Gujerati daily and a weekly paper have put down Mr. Barrett, the Sanitary Superintendent, as ones having been a mill manager. Mr. Barrett was never a mill manager. Your well-known Calcutta contemporary, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, in its issue of the 10th instant, while devoting a para. to this case, speaks of Ganchi Bhika Jagjivan as a *Sutra bag*, and of Sargeon-Major Narinan as *Dr. Marrion*. What crass ignorance for a well-informed Calcutta paper struggling in the front ranks of journalism! Poor Dr. Nariman! He is made the butt of needless abuse on account of local measures for the eradication of plague from the town. Intelligent people judge of this attitude wisely, and abstain from criticism without due consideration of the case. The days of "hero-worship" are not past. Dr. Bhakka, the seven-hero of Ganchi Bhika Jagjivan Bazar. Case celebrity, is *luminat*, taken for a martyr who would even stake his life for that of his patient. I, for one, would say that with this costly experience Dr. Bhakka would be a bold man indeed to aspire to such a martyrdom with its consequent discomforts. Martyrdom is a rare glory in this land of dreams, visionaries and idle gossips. Let, therefore, those who long for it pause and ponder well the consequences of such a thing. Martyrs of old suffered and died in silence, but Dr. Bhakka in his martyrdom is noisy. What have his admirers and laudators got to say about his taking part in the demonstration got up in his honour? They are silent.—Yours &c.,

Surat, May 19. SHRINIVAS.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURAL RELIEF ACT XVII. OF 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Deccan Agricultural Relief Act having been introduced in four districts of the Bombay Presidency to relieve the agricultural class from its heaviness as an experimental measure has been undergoing changes as suggest themselves from the working thereof and from the difficulties that from time to time arise in the administration of the same in the said four districts; yet the same being in force only in four districts, and according to its special provisions a majority of decisions not being available and in many cases the parties being content with the decisions of the subordinate judges which are given on broad principles of equity, where the provisions of the Act are found ambiguous or insufficient to meet the contingencies of a complicated case there are not as many rulings of the High Court setting the law as one would expect since the introduction of the Act. A judgment was recently delivered in the Patan Court of the Satara district in which some difficulties were experienced in decreeing the plaintiff's claim, as in giving full effect to the privisions of the Act the court was bound to adjudicate causes of action which had not arisen and so the Government are not defrauded of the court-fees, which but for the special provisions of the Act the plaintiff would have been bound to pay. Whether the court can in the absence of any such provision in the Act or in the court-fees Act make an order for the levy of the court-fees, is doubtful; and there are also other points raised by the judgment which may interest the Bench and the Legal profession. It is likely that both parties being satisfied with the judgments there may not be any possibility of an appeal and consequently of any ruling of the High Court on the point. It may even be found necessary by the legislature to propose an amendment to secure the court-fees and meet these difficulties.—Yours, &c., R. D.

ARE THE PORTUGUESE BRITISH SUBJECTS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the congratulatory address of the Portuguese community to Her Majesty the Queen, published in your issue of the 14th instant, I notice the following passage:—"And we are both proud and grateful to own our allegiance to your Majesty, &c." Now it strikes me that who ever drafted the address has of her misapprehended the meaning of the word allegiance, or in his zeal tymporarily allowed himself to forget that he is a Portuguese subject, and as such owes allegiance only to his legitimate sovereign, the King of Portugal.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, May 19. AIDES.

ALTERATION IN PROSPECTUS, POONA RACES, 1897.

(1) Poona Gold Cup, read for all Arab and c. b. gentlemen 13-3 and under qualified under general condition 2, maidens on 1st May, 1897, and which have never cost more than Rs. 1,000, or been bought by the owner at the time of the race on terms which may raise their cost to more than Rs. 1,000 through combinations arising either before or after the race.

(2) In all Handicaps on 4th day, read "Noon the day before the race," instead of "4 p.m. 20th Sept."

(3) General Condition 17 read "1st August 1896" instead of "1st July 1896."

THE Imports into Bombay of agricultable produce during the month of March included the following items (the figures representing hundredweights) Raw cotton, 848,718; wheat, 51,741; linseed, 26,943; rape and mustard, 26,227; til or gingelli, 109,303, poppy seeds, 1,725; earth nuts, 7,326; castor seeds, 23,549, and indigo, 129. The wheat imports included 2,292 cwt. received from Bassorah, and 24,011 cwt. from Karachi.

THE exports of grain from the Nizam's Dominions during the first three weeks of Khurdad (April) amounted to 3,96,000 maunds, as against exports of only 1,95,000 in the whole of the corresponding month last year. The volume of exports is so far not abating, but it is to some extent satisfactory to find that the exports from the Jalna custom houses have materially abated. The grain exported from Jalna and Hingoli (which is within the Jalna Customs district) is drawn largely from the Nander district, the most central of all districts, and as it is the one for which I have mostly feared a depletion of grain stocks, it is a distinct relief to find that the exports in the week under report have materially fallen off. A steady increase in the exports from Gulbargah is noticeable, but this is not of so much consequence as the districts supplying Gulbargah are fairly accessible to the railway. The imports of grain during the third week in Khurdad were 15,500 maunds, as against 29,000 maunds in the preceding week. Prices remain fairly stationary, and there is no change to record in this respect.

THE COMING RELIEFS.

FULL PROGRAMME.

THE following are the sanctioned reliefs to be carried out next cold season:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—H. Battery, Umballa to Meerut.
J. Battery, England to Bangalore, by sea and rail.
L. Battery, Kirkee to Secunderabad.
M. Battery, Bangalore to England.
N. Battery, Meerut to Umballa.
S. Battery, Secunderabad to Kirkee.
Field Artillery.—5th Battery, Bangalore to England.
9th Battery, Mian Mir to England.
10th Battery, Rawalpindi to Ahmedabad.
13th Battery, England to Bangalore
17th Battery, Jubbulpore to England.
21st Battery, Bangalore to Ahmednagar.
23rd Battery, St. Thomas's Mount to Secunderabad.
24th Battery, Kamptee to Kirkee.
29th Battery, Belgaum to St. Thomas's Mount.
31st Battery, Mian Mir to Hyderabad.
33rd Battery, Secunderabad to Bellary.
34th Battery, Meerut to Mooltan.
35th Battery, Deesa to Karachi.
40th Battery, Ahmednagar to Bangalore.
41st Battery, Barrackpore to Lucknow, by rail and route March.
42nd Battery, Secunderabad to Nowgong.
45th Battery, Bellary to St. Thomas's Mount.
47th Battery, Hyderabad to Mian Mir.
48th Battery, Bareilly to Barrackpore.
49th Battery, St. Thomas's Mount to Belgaum.
53rd Battery, Karachi to Deesa.
54th Battery, Allahabad to Meerut.
55th Battery, Ahmedabad to Rawalpindi.
59th Battery, Nowgong to Secunderabad.
60th Battery, Mooltan to Allahabad.
67th Battery, England to Jubbulpore.
68th Battery, England to Ferozepore.
70th Battery, Lucknow to Bareilly.
71st Battery, Ferozepore to Mian Mir.
72nd Battery, Kirkee to Kamptee.
Mountain Artillery.—No 6 Battery, Mandalay to Darjeeling.
No. 9 Battery, Darjeeling to Mandalay.
Garrison Artillery.—3rd Eastern, Bombay to Rangoon.
4th Eastern, Fort St. George to Karachi, by sea
7th Southern, Quetta to England.
11th Southern, Rangoon to Korkee, by sea and rail.
23rd Southern, Bombay to Quetta, by sea and rail.
28th Southern, Quetta to Bombay, by rail and sea.
11th Western, Karachi to Fort St. George, by sea.
13th Western, Rangoon to Bombay.
22nd Western, Roorkee to Rangoon, by rail and sea.
25th Western, Cape of Good Hope to Quetta.
Navy Artillery.—12th Eastern, Coupbellpore to Mooltan.
24th Southern, Mooltan to Cambellpore.
Native Artillery.—No. 1 Kohat, Dera Ismail Khan to Mahkand.
No. 2 Derajat, Kohat to Tochi and Wana.
No. 6 Bombay, Tochi and Wana to Kohat.
No. 8 Bengal, Malakand to Dera Ismail Khan.
British Cavalry.—6th Lancers, Muttra to Natal, by rail and sea.
9th Lancers, Natal to Sialkot, by sea and rail.
11th Hussars, Sialkot to Muttra, by route march.
Native Cavalry.—2nd Bengal Lancers, Bareilly to Fyzabad.
3rd Bengal Cavalry, Fyzabad to Lucknow.
4th Bengal Cavalry, Cawnpore to Allahabad.
5th Bengal Cavalry, Nowgong to Cawnpore.
7th Bengal Cavalry, Lucknow to Nowgong.
8th Bengal Cavalry, Allahabad to Bareilly.
11th Bengal Lancers, Saugor to Jubbulpore.
12th Bengal Cavalry, Sialkot to Peshawar.
13th Bengal Lancers, Peshawar to Mooltan.
15th Bengal Lancers, Loralai to Ferozpore.
16th Bengal Cavalry, Mooltan to Nowshera.
18th Bengal Lancers, Ferozpore to Sialkot.
1st Bombay Lancers, Neemuch and Nusseerabad to Poona.
2nd Bombay Lancers, Poona to Deesa and Rajkote.
3rd Bombay Cavalry, Deesa and Rajkot to Neemuch and Nusseerabad.
5th Bombay Cavalry, Quetta to Fort Sandeman
7th Bombay Lancers, Fort Sandeman to Quetta
British Infantry.—1st Royal West Surrey regiment Dagshai to Mian Mir by route march and rail.
1st Kent Regiment, Peshawar to Lucknow by rail.
1st Somersetshire Light Infantry, Mian Mir to Rawalpindi, by rail.
2nd Yorkshire Regiment, Rankhet to Dinapore by route march and rail.
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, Quetta to Malta, by rail and sea.
1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Aden to England.
1st South Wales Borderers, Gibraltar to Subathu, by sea, rail and route march.
2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers, Rawalpindi to Kamptee, by rail and route march.
2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Chakrata to Dum Dum, by route march and rail.
2nd West Riding Regiment, Nasal to Ranikhet by sea, rail and road.
1st East Lancashire Regiment, Thayetmyo and Maikthla, by river, rail and sea.
2nd South Staffordshire Regiment, Wellington to Thayetmyo and Meiktila, by rail, river and sea.
2nd South Lancashire Regiment, Kamptee to Ahmednaggar, by rail.
1st Royal Highlanders, Subathu to Peshawar, by route march and rail.
2nd Essex Regiment, Lucknow to Shwebo, by rail sea and river.
1st Middlesex Regiment, the Cape to Wellington, by sea, rail and road.
2nd Middlesex Regiment, Bombay, Deesa and Ahmedabad to England.
2nd Manchester Regiment, Dinapore to Aden, by rail and sea.
1st North Staffordshire, Egypt to Dagshai, by sea, rail and road.
1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, Shwebs to Egypt, by river, rail and sea.
2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, Dum Dum to Quetta by road, sea and rail.
2nd East Lancashire Regiment, England to Chakrata, by sea, rail and road.
1st Lincolnshire Regiment, Egypt to Bombay.
Sappers and Miners.—No 1 Company Bengal, Roorkee to Peshawar, by rail.
No. 3 Company Bengal, Quetta to Roorkee, by rail.
No. 5 Company Bengal, Peshawar to Roorkee, by rail.
No. 3 Company Bombay, Roorkee to Quetta by rail and sea.
Native Infantry.—4th Bengal Infantry, Dinapore to Fort William by route march and rail.
1st Sikhs, Ferozpore to Nowshera, by route march
18th Bengal Infantry, Fort William to Dinapore, by rail and route march.
19th Punjab Infantry, Mooltan to Rawal Pindi.
25th Punjab Infantry, Peshawar to Malakand.
21st Punjab Infantry, Sialkot to Malakand, by rail and route march.
1st Punjab Infantry, Edwardesabad to Tochi.
35th Dogras, Nowshera to Malakand.
45th Sikhs, Malakand to Mooltan, by route march and rail.
1st Sikh Infantry, Tochi to Dera Ismail Khan.
4th Sikh Infantry, Dera Ismail Khan to Wana.
1st Punjab Infantry, Tochi to Edwardesabad.
4th Punjab Infantry, Wana to Kohat.
5th Punjab Infantry, Kohat to Tochi.
2nd Madras Infantry, Raipur and Sambalpur to Vizianagram, by road, river and sea.
5th Madras Infantry, Secunderabad to Raipur and Sambalpur.
20 Madras Infantry, Vizianagram to Cannanore.
23rd Madras Infantry, Trichinopoly to Secundrabad, by route march, sea and canal.
25th Madra Infantry, Cannanore to Trichinopoly, by sea and route march.
1st Bombay Infantry, Quetta to Bhuj, by rail and sea.
17th Bombay Infantry, Bhuj to Quetta, by rail and sea.
22nd Bombay Infantry, Bombay to Quetta, by sea and rail.
25th Bombay Infantry, Quetta to Bambay, by rail and sea.
27th Baluchis, Hyderabad to Karachi, by rail.
29th Baluchis, Karachi to Hyderabad, by rail.
The detachment reliefs are the same as in previous years.
Where not otherwise specified, the the troops moving in relief will march.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Abdi, Ali	Green, G de Billing	Pinch	Hayward
Brown, W Lindsay	Gilbrine, M	Mrs	
Chisel, Gusta	Hilton, R	Richards, J	
Cox, H E	Hamilton, Nelias, Dr	Rex, Mrs	
Curtis, W S	Hoelein, Bernhard	Sandilands, P	
Cutler, Jr	Izzard, A R	Sanderson, E C	
Dickson, D D	Johnson, Mary B, Miss	Skyne, Geo A L,	
Eden, Mrs care of Col Eden, late R A	Kellig, A P, Mrs	Skinner, Stanley, Mrs	
Ferran, Michael H	Kannitz, Louis	Sinclair, C W	
Bengal, C S	Lawson, H	Smith, Mitchell, Col	
Frances, Jas	Laurence, G H	Savill, R C	
Furlong, George H S	Mulder, Egan	Tucker, A H	
Grant, J, Col	Mitchell, W J, Lt	Taylor, John	
Golta, Fram M R	Morse, P S	Virjee, Narayenjee	
G S	Masters, J	Wilson, W, Mrs	
Geary, J W	Grammar, T	Weeks, F	
Greenhalgh, Walter	Pinder, P	Wallach, E A	
		Zadlermann, Ewa	

DURING the week ending on May 19, new eighty-anna pieces to the value of Rs. 1,92,000 were issued from the Bombay Mint. Rs. 6,49,000 worth of silver was received on account of tenderers for British dollar coinage.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE FAMINE.

THE VIEWS OF A NON-OFFICIAL.

THE following Famine report of the representative of the Bombay Presidency Association, (the fifth of the series) has been sent to us for publication:—

BIJAPUR, May 10.

In my second report, of the 16th of December last, I informed you that there were 11 roads in this District on which 26,090 persons were employed. At present there are 14 Relief works on which 63,000 hands find employment, mostly of metal breaking and partially on embankment works. Thus, it will be seen that during a period of four months, there has been an increase of 2½ times in the number of people, and three more works have since been opened. Government have to spend, I understand, about one and a half Lakh of Rupees every month, as maintenance charges, on these famine people. This is, indeed, very heavy work for Mr. A. Dashwood, the Executive Engineer of the Bijapur District and Government have done well to give him the assistance of 6 competent officers of the P. W. D., Rao Bahadurs G. K. Apte and Gavtonde, two able Engineers have been deputed here and given responsible charges as sub-divisional officers. Rao Sahebs Ajrekar, B. Krishna Rao, H. Ramannia and C. Sub Rao, Asst. Engineers, have equally responsible duties entrusted to them. The Relief Maistries, 10 or 12 in number, and Civil Officers specially appointed on Famine Works have also been doing their duties well. Kitchen Houses, a few in number, have been opened for giving relief to non-working children, and to alleviate the sufferings of respectable people in the District who cannot be expected to work on relief works, a sum of two Lakhs and thirty-three thousand has been allotted for this District out of the Charity Fund collected in India and England. This amount is at the disposal of an Executive Committee of which Mr. Sheppard, Personal Assistant to the Bijapur Collector is the head. From very careful enquiries made I learn that this officer is exceptionally kind-hearted and has been doing all in his power to give relief to the really deserving needy persons and families. Many dhotees and lugdies have been distributed, milk has been supplied and money is given according to the wants of the famine-stricken at their respective houses. In fact, he (Mr. Sheppard) is spoken of well on all sides. He and Mr. Panse, the Collector intend spending about a Lakh of Rupees in buying cattle and seed-grains for poor cultivators who may be returning to till their lands during the monsoon. Each Taluka of this District has been divided into 13 Relief Circles and the proposal is to buy and feed the cattle and to purchase seed-grains at favourable rates as at present prevailing, and to see them properly distributed among deserving cultivators in the monsoons. Nothing could be wiser than this. A prudent step like this in the interest of the agriculturist-class would benefit it most, when the time comes, which is not far distant. The Sub-Judges of Bijapur and Muddebehal, Rao Saheb Fadnis and Chinmulgund, and Rao Saheb Raghvendra Rao, a leading Vakil of Bijapur, have been doing good work on his Committee. But although I have given all this satisfactory account of the officials and non-officials in this district, I have to observe with great deference that a big mistake seems to have been committed, the effect of which is to throw out of employment a very large number of poor people, at a time when they need State aid most. The Relief work on the Bijapur-Sindgi Road was closed on the 28th of April last, and that on the Bijapur-Honwad Road will be closed from to-day.

The collection of nagtai has been done on both these roads from the beginning. Though a hard work, the people of this really famine-stricken Taluka preferred doing it, considering the many conveniences consequent on the vicinity of their homes to these roads. There must have been in all about 6,000 persons receiving relief on both these roads. The idea of drafting a few of them on to other distant works has been experimented upon, and the disastrous result which has made itself manifest is that the people have ceased to have employment nearer their homes. The official flat goes round that if any one really needs food, he should go higher to Honwad—Athni Road in the Belgaum District or to the Tavsi Tank work, 48 miles off the boundary of the Bijapure District, into the Belgaum District. About 1,000 people were at first thus inconveniently transferred, but many of them left the new works and returned back and as a consequent, another 500 has gone forth that people refusing to work on the new works to which they were drafted, should not be employed in the Bijapur District. What an undeserving punishment this!! The new Famine Code dispenses, I believe, with the distance test, and contrary to the spirit of this, the officials concerned are enforcing that very test strongly in this way! I have pointed out, The Hindus and Musalmans are a notoriously home-loving people, emigration to them is worse than death, and considering that the calamity of famine which afflicts them at present may perhaps be of a temporary nature till the coming monsoon, I should like to see Government and the Executive Officers on the work took a more leaient view of their wants and necessities and not grudge to continue to give them relief nearer home for a few months more. I am told the real monsoon commence in this District in August and September, and not earlier. Some people in the know, complained to me that petty thefts and dacoities have now commenced, and the report has just been brought that a blanket from the Municipal Poor-house was stolen by a person, suffering from the bitter pinch of famine, who has now been apprehended and says that he wanted to barter this article to some one who would give him a piece of cloth or five or six days' food. I am also told that 3,000 people on the Kolhar-Talgi road have been ordered to be drafted to Bagewadi, a distances of 20-22 miles; and about 2,000 people on the Talgi-Bagewadi and Bagewadi-Huvidhippargi roads have been ordered to be transferred on to the Talik it road at a distance of 18 miles, and I am told that even on the Muddebehal-Chomalgi road have been told to go to work on the Muddebehal Nataliwal and Talikot roads. There may be official reasons, of course, for these transfers of people, but I have noticed these details to show how far the poor workers are inconvenienced on that account.

I am glad to report that up to now the health of the relief workers is, on the hole, satisfactory, but the real time of test would be the remaining portion of this hottest month and part of June. Cholera has already made its appearance at Sinikeri, Kolhar, Bagewadi, Mudgi, Telgi, Almel, and Bagalkot. The difficulty of obtaining good water to drink is keenly felt. A few people, for want of time to bring good water from distant places have been using dirty and filthy water from tanks close by, and considering that the workers are constantly exposed to the hot sun while breaking metal with bare heads, the consequences may be fearful, unless, special precautions are taken by District Medical Officers, Bijapur, by sending specials to the Talukas.

This evening, I and an esteemed friend in whose pleasant and agreeable company I am happily touring, had the pleasure of meeting the Sub-Judge of a Taluka of this District who is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Charity Fund. He tells me that the comfortable relief labourers in his Taluka is until now satisfactory. They have been enunciated a little, and he suggests four points for the consideration of the Relief authorities of this District:—

1stly.—He believes that it is simply throwing away so much precious money in asking the people to break metal, for these reasons, (a) there are still lying unserviceable heaps of metal which were collected during the last famine, (b) the collections of metal of this famine year will equally be useless for all practical purposes hereafter, and (c) this kind of hard work is quite unsuited to many a hand and makes them emaciated by having to work in exposure to the fierce heat of this District.

2ndly.—There is insufficiency of huts in the case of the poor workers and this want of proper accommodation tells on their health also.

3rdly.—The hours of work are too many. The people should be asked to work only during 4 hours at the most in the mornings, from 7 to 11 a.m. per day and given a holiday for the rest of the day. This arrangement will enable to go about and attend to other conveniences of theirs properly. They will then bring good water from distant wells, and have nicely cooked food according to their tastes. They will take proper care of their own families and children and of themselves and will be better off and fresh for next day's work which they will do with redoubled energy. This will bring home to them a conviction that Government have sympathy with them in their extreme distress and give them maintenance allowances for which they will be grateful. As things are at present they have just ground to complain that they are treated worse than prisoners in many respects and there is consequently great dissatisfaction and feeling of uneasiness among them; and,

4thly.—That instead of giving Tagai advances to cultivators, he would recommend that it should be the special duty of the Tagai Mamletdar to spend that amount in each Taluka in digging wells and in sinking thanks for the use of those villagers who may be suffering most in this Famine. This will, besides giving them a water supply for drinking and field-irrigation, keep them employed on easy works quite close to their own villages in which they have an interest to labour with zeal and energy. The Tagai advances as now made are given not to the really needy, because they have got the misery of producing certificates and other Dakhlas from village authorities, &c., which well-to-do people alone can do and also because the experience of the revenue officers is that the money thus given is, in most cases, not used for the purposes for which it is supplied. This kind of arrangement, if properly carried out, in or about famine villages, will be best suited to the wants of the people and it will be found eventually that Government will not have spent this money in vain, but most profitably.

These are suggestions from an experienced officer of Government of long standing in this District with intimate knowledge of the Rayat and his ways of living and are recorded by me here, for the consideration they deserve.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following official Season Reports, are for the week ending 18th May 1897:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 17th, 14 feet 2 inches against 11 feet 5 inches same date last year. Rabi harvesting completed. Adhava crops flourishing. Ensuing year's kharif sowing progressing. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder scarce in hilly tracts. Locusts appeared in Dadu Taluka but caused no damage. Cattle healthy except in Dadu Taluka.

Shikarpur.—Rabi harvesting continues. Locusts passed over Kakar Taluka without doing damages. Average price of staple food-grains 13 seers a rupee in the district. Fodder scarce. Cattle healthy except in six talukas.

Hyderabad,—Rabi harvesting completed except in a few talukas where batai and threshing continue. Adhava crop in Tando Bago injured by deficiency of water. Kharif preparations in progress in eight talukas. Rice seedlings being planted in Guni and Badin talukas. Locusts in Moro Taluka. Cattle in fair condition. Price of wheat risen in Dero Mohbat and fallen in Guni and Kaudiro.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi threshing general. Cattle healthy except in Jacobabad and Shahdadpur talukas. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice risen by 8 chataks and of wheat and jowari by 4 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Threshing of rabi in progress. Cattle healthy except in one taluka. Average selling price unchanged, wheat being 10 and bajri 13 seers per rupee in the district.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 15th May 1897).—Land is being manured for ensuing monsoon. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices steady but high: jowari 9 seers 40 tolas, bajri 9 seers 40 tolas, wheat 7 seers 60 tolas, and rice second sort 7 seers 60 tolas per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Preparation of land for next season continues. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Average prices of food-grains: bajri 9 1-2 seers, wheat 8 1-2 seers and maize 11 1-2 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 15th May 1897.—Summer jowari crops are watered and are in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient, though somewhat dear. Agricultural stock healthy. Average prices of food-grains: bajri 8 1-2 seers, wheat 8 seers, rice 7 1-2 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Cotton picking completed. Land is being prepared for next season's cultivation. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Average prices of food-grains in the district are as follows:—

	Past week. Seers.	Chataks.	Present week. Seers.	Chataks.
Wheat	7	13	7	13
Bajri	8	3	8	0
Pulse	7	7	7	6
Jowari	9	9	9	9
Rice	7	13	7	10

Surat.—(For week ending 15th May 1897).—Preparation of land for next season continues. Fodder supply good. Prices are stationary in all talukas except at Chikhli, where they have fallen by 4 annas per Bengal maund. Prices of food-grain (jowari): Olpad 8 seers 12 chataks, Chorar 9 seers, Bardoli 9 seers 8 chataks, Jalalpur 9 seers 8 chataks, Chikhli 9 seers 6 chataks, Bulsar 9 seers, Pardi 8 seers 8 chataks, and Mandvi 10 seers.

Kolaba.—No rain during week. Harvesting of rabi completed. Sowing of fodder crops continues in parts. Ploughing for the next season throughout the district. Grass scanty and dear. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains per rupee:—

	Past week. Seers.	Chataks.	Present week. Seer.	Chataks.
Wheat	8	13	8	8
Bajri	8	1	8	7
Jowari	8	10	8	10
Rice	6	9	6	9

Nasik.—(For week ending 17th May 1897).—Total rainfall during season at Nasik 37 inches. Rainfall is insufficient throughout the whole district. Threshing of rabi crops completed in Nasik, Niphad and Yeola talukas, and continues in Sinnar, Chandor, Satana, and Kalvan talukas. Rab burning continues in Igatpuri Taluka. Preparation of land for the ensuing season in progress in Dindori, Chandor, Yeola Sinnar and Malegaon talukas. Fodder supply not sufficient except in Dangi villages.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 10° warm through

PURELY PERSONAL.

GOLF has caught on among the Ceylon men resident in London and the suburbs. An Association of Ceylon Golfers has just been formed, with Mr. R. B. Reed as secretary, and by kind permission of the Guildford Golf Club it has been arranged to hold this year's meeting on the Guildford links on May 25. There is a Ceylon Association in London which keeps the colonials well together when they come "home," so the meeting will, in all probability, be a real Ceylon demonstration.

We are informed that Miss. Estelle Burney, who was associated with her brother, the late Arthur Benham, in the authorship of "The Awakening," played a couple of years ago at the Garrick Theatre, has written a comedy called "Settled Out of Court." The piece, which is a comedy of manners, will be first produced at a morning performance under the direction of Miss. Janette Steer—the Pompadour of "The Seats of the Mighty"—who will take the leading part in Miss Burney's play.

Apropos of the slump in prices of seats to view the Jubilee, a shopkeeper in the Strand stated the other days that he had just let two windows for £50, and he considered that he had made a successful deal.

The Court of Denmark will be represented at the Jubilee fetes in June by the Crown Prince Frederick and the Crown Princess Louise, who are to be the guests of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House during their stay in London, and they will probably be accompanied by their daughters the Princesses Ingeborg and Thyra.

In view of the possibility of the Queen's entry into St. Paul's Cathedral for the Commemoration Service in June, the Pope, it is stated, has given orders for the preparation of a magnificent chair, modelled after his own famous *Sedia Gestatoria*, and which will be of exquisite and costly workmanship. His Holiness has given much consideration to the question of the character of the gift to be presented by him to her Majesty on the occasion of the forthcoming celebrations; and it has been thought that the one described would be both useful and desirable.

In an interesting sketch of the Archbishop of York in the May *Windsor Magazine* Mr. Dayrell Treluawny says that riding is a favourite diversion of the Archbishop, and in addition to this he is a good whip, and frequently drives a pair, while another recreation in which he indulges in the winter, when opportunity offers, is curling on the ice. He has also a great love of birds and animals. It is not generally known that his Grace is an artist, and paints cleverly in water-clours. The inhabitants of Keswick became, during the past summer, quite accustomed to the sight of the Archbishop seated sketching on the private landing-stage of the beautiful estate of Fawe Park, which borders the Derwentwater, and was rented by Dr. Maclagan for his holiday.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, reached his seventy-fifth year the other day, and was the recipient of many congratulations. Dr. Hale has had a very remarkable career. At one time he did much newspaper work, and used to write editorials for four or five newspapers on the anti-slavery side. He was an intensely interested man in the Kansas struggle for freedom, and had an active share in the events in that State. As a political agitator he has had a prominent share in the history of his country.

Times are bad with Scottish artists just now, and a number of the craft in Glasgow have hit upon a device for raising the wind. Pooling the pictures which were lying about their studios—potboilers, sketches, and other works—they despatched them to one of the city auctioneers, and a great sale was held the other afternoon. The auctioneer, in opening the sale, said it was a novelty for Glasgow, and the artists had told him that, as they offered their pictures without reserve, the result of the experiment would determine whether it would be repeated. Prices, however, ruled very low. Pictures by leading members of the "Glasgow School" were knocked down for a few shillings. "The Houses of Parliament," by D. E. Christie, (the painter of "Vanity Fair," purchased by the Glasgow Corporation, was sold for 27 guineas, this being the highest price of the day. There were loud lamentations in the studios over the paltry prices.

Probably almost the only blind (physically) educational legislator in the country is Mr. John Keir, who has just been re-elected to Aberdeen School Board. He was one of the nominees of the Trades Council, of which body he was at one time President, and, despite his infirmity, he kept capital order in that somewhat noisy body, being able to recognise every member by his slightest utterance. Mr. Keir, who is foreman in the local institution for the blind, is a Socialist, and by dint of having a reader he keeps himself posted in current events and opinions in a way which sighted persons might envy.

The elevation of Mr. Ridley to the Bench recalls the recollection of the circumstance that he defeated the present Earl Grey, who, at a by-election in April, 1878, for the representation of South Northumberland polled the same number of votes by the casting vote of the Sheriff. So, too, in 1886, his Honour Judge Addison (then Mr. Addison, Q.C.) was returned in the Conservative interest by the casting vote of the returning officer in the constituency—the Mayor of Ashton-under-Lyne. It is not perhaps, generally known that in the event of a tie at a Parliamentary election the casting vote of the returning officer is only operative if exercised on the declaration of the poll. In October, 1892, at the by-election for the Cirencester Division of Gloucestershire, occasioned by the death of Mr. Winterbotham, Colonel Chesters Master was declared member, having defeated Mr. Henry Lawson by a majority of three. On a scrutiny of votes, however, it was found that Colonel Master and Mr. Lawson had polled each the same number. The Sheriff, being *functus officio* on the declaration of the poll, could not give a casting vote, and accordingly a new election was rendered necessary.

The following appears in a Hull newspaper: "Wanted single young man, accustomed to household duties, plain cooking and cleaning; permanent employment; highest character indispensable.—Address, &c. Is this a result of the servant "famine"?

Of the King's admirable bearing when he reached the scene of the epidemic an interesting account is given in one of Miss Francesa Alexander's Italian studies. "Everyone," she says, "was in a panic, and afraid to go near the sick people; but the King took hold as if he had been a hospital nurse, going always where the danger was greatest, sitting by the beds of the sick, administering their medicines, rubbing them with spirit when the chill came, giving food, advice, or money as they were wanted, sometimes sympathising, sometimes laughing and jesting to keep up their hearts, until others came forward to help just for shame. And in the evening when he went to rest, tired out, and his servant, came about him to change his clothes and 'fumigate' him, he used to smile at their anxieties and then raise his eyes to Heaven, as if to say: 'There is where my safety comes from!' There was some talk of passing a law to prevent Sovereigns from risking their lives; but Umberto said if they did he should be the first to break it, and as everyone knew that he would keep his word, there was no more said about it."

In connection with the practice of King Humbert in receiving petitions while out driving, a pretty story is told of his visit to Lucca a few years ago. A contadino had come down from somewhere in the mountains, with a petition which he wished to present to the King; but when he saw him, with his suite, he did not known who he was. So he looked at all of them, and rather thought the King was not there, but perhaps one of those gentlemen could convey the paper to him. And being taken with the King's pleasant face, he went to him in preference to any of the others, and put the paper into his hands, saying: "I will leave it with you, Sir; I rather think I have given it into good hands." At which the King smiled, and said "Yes, you have."

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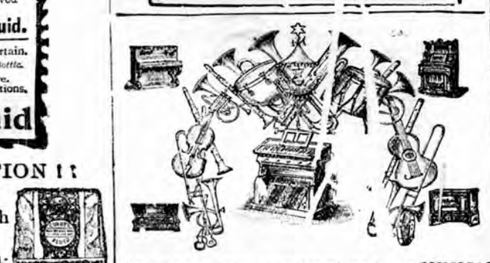

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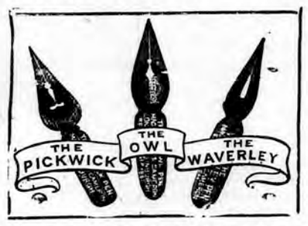

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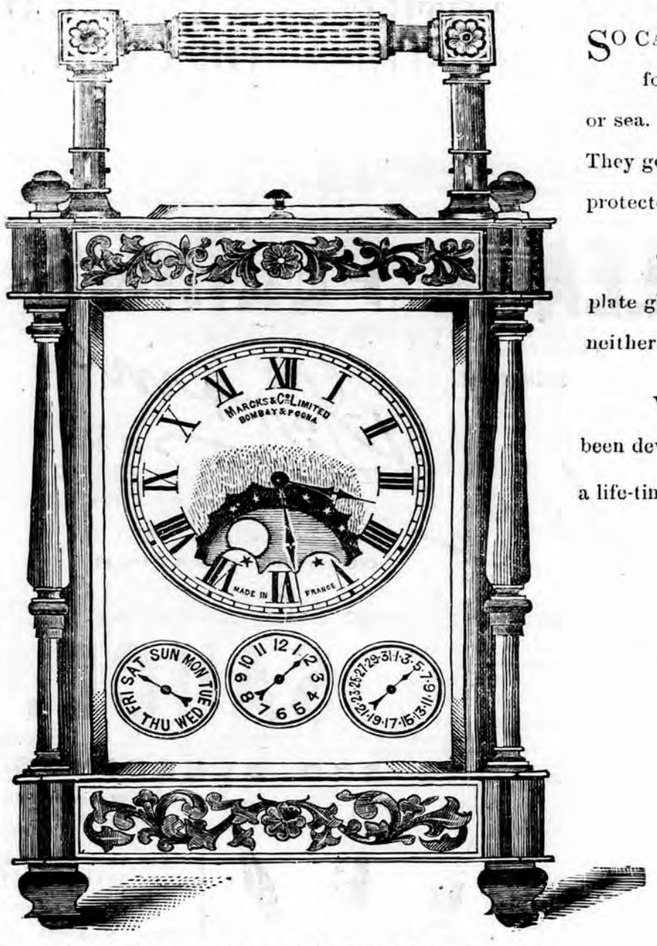

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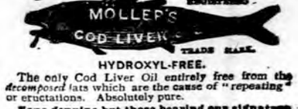

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